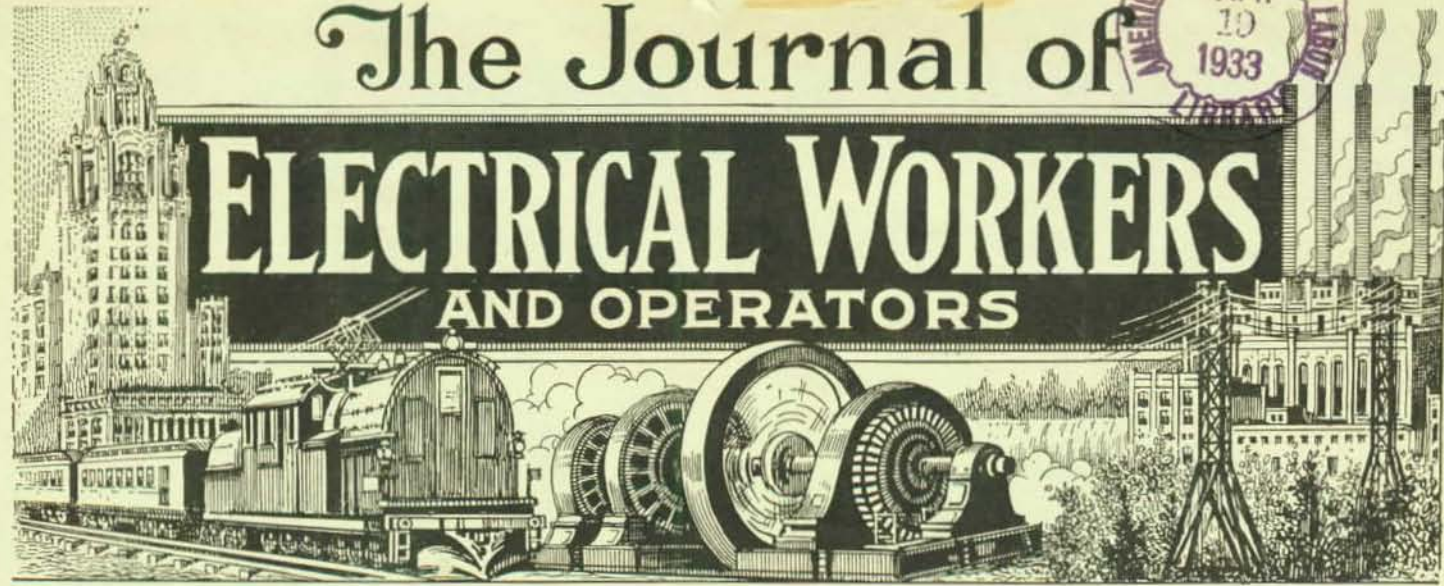


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The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

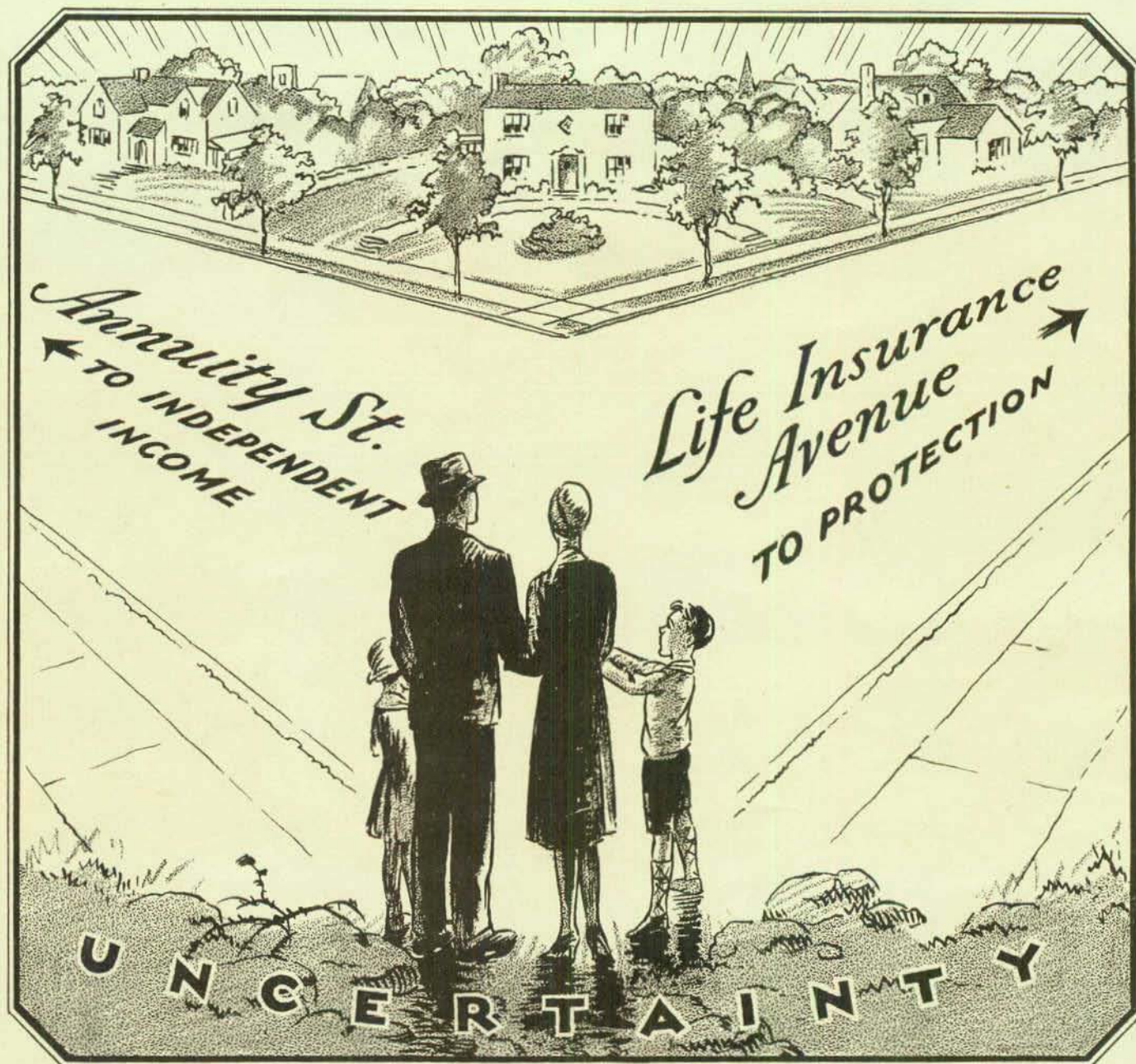
RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXII WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1933 NO. 4



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**INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**
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Magazine Chat

"You have many friends who wave friendly hands to you. May I wave a little criticism your way? You say in your 'Magazine Chat', 'Now more than ever this Journal must be alert and brave enough to picture without flinching the brutal and occasionally inspiring vicissitudes of our social life.' I would have applauded such an attitude five years ago, now, a mere picturing of conditions is not enough. A fire prevention campaign is always in order but not while a fire is raging. Considering the magnitude of the emergency and its utter needlessness, you and labor leaders in general are entirely too calm."

We agree with this friendly correspondent. Mere picturing conditions is never enough in a publication that lives up to its responsibilities. We regret however that our reader feels that we have merely pictured conditions during the last seven or eight years.

Without presuming too much for the influence of our publication, and without pose or conceit, we beg to point out that we were the first to reveal the toll of man-power taken by machinery; the first to advocate economic planning as a cure for the ills of capitalism; one of the first to reveal that the depression was a failure of bankers and the banking system, and to advocate socialization, which means greater public control of the banks, as a remedy.

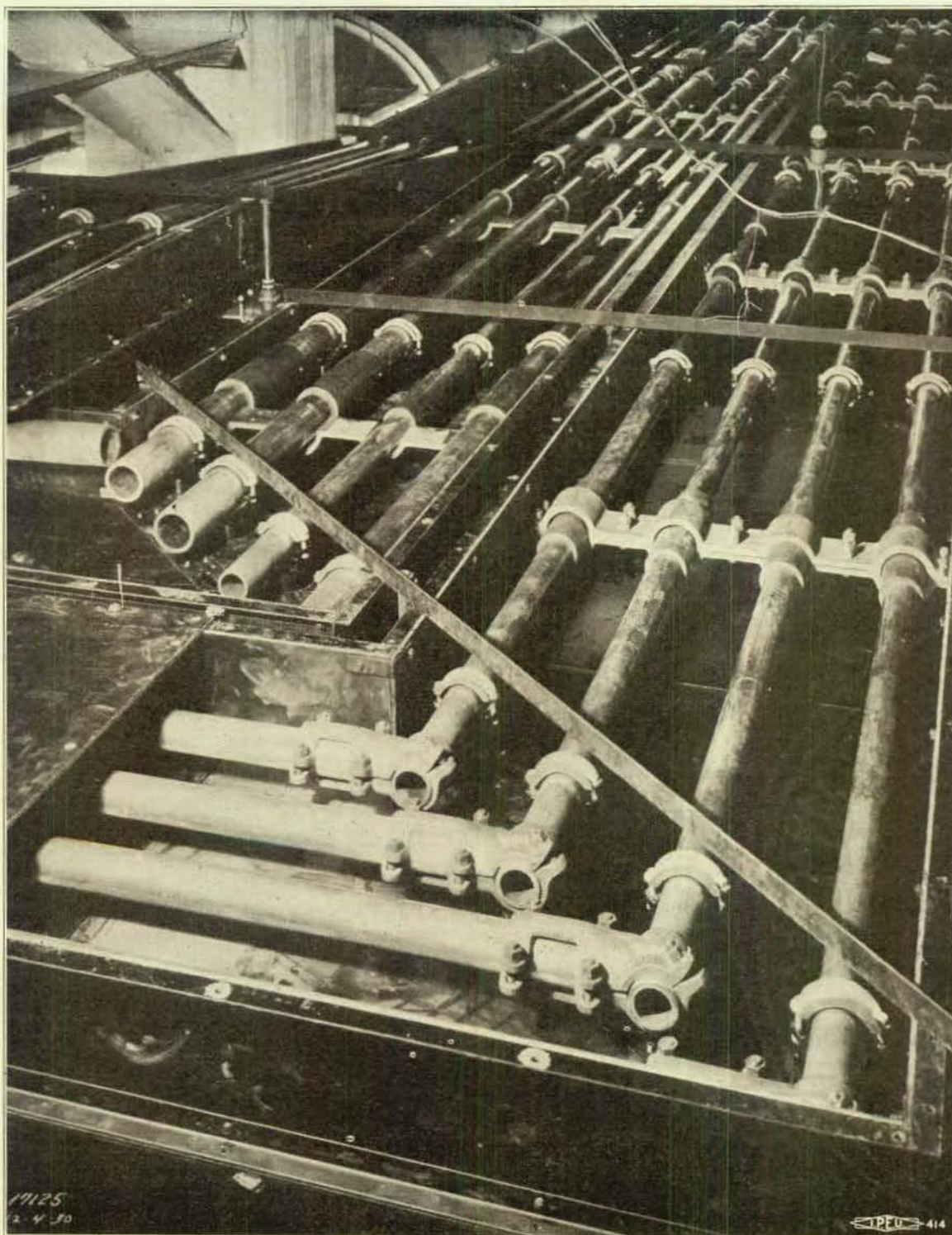
We could point out scores of instances where we have done more than picture conditions. In general, we may say that we have consistently stood for the community as against special interests which seek to destroy it. We have consciously refrained from putting our remedies into a cut-and-dried program. There is nothing that kills spirit and vitality so quickly as platform language and platform methods.

The special feature of the Journal entitled "On Every Job There's a Laugh or Two," which has proved so popular with our readers, will now be found on the third cover.

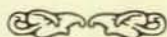
The February letter of Local Union No. 77, Seattle, was broadcast over the radio as a part of a regular program. This is a new use of a contribution to our Journal.

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**BEAUTY IN UTILITY**

These Pipes, Mark of a Workmanly Job. Carry Over Into Light and Jet Curves of Beauty.





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No. 4

Shortcomings of American System Apparent

A PERSON close to the President of the United States has made the following declaration:

"It is obvious that we must rebuild our whole economic structure to meet present conditions, and it is equally imperative that this be done without destroying the fundamental principles on which this republic was founded."

The President of the United States, in turn, has said:

"The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit."

These two statements strike a keynote that reverberates throughout the length and breadth of the United States. This is clearly an hour of sweeping reconstruction. Hardly an economic group or an individual is left untouched by this wave of reform. Two questions, therefore, become increasingly important. What does the word "social" imply? And, how shall basic changes be made so as to produce social gains? Social may first be contrasted with individualism, a kind of economy which has been pretty much prevalent in the United States since its foundation—indeed before the formation of the 13 colonies into a living state. When one is honest, one must admit that individualism has usually meant "Me, my wife, my son, John, and his wife, us four and no more". As this individualistic theory has been projected through a highly complex economic system and an immensely intricate technological industrialism, it has become the right of the few strong individuals—predatory men—to exploit the rest. A good definition of "social" is group justice or class justice. This appears to be what President Roosevelt meant when he said "true concert of interests."

The banking system presents the clearest case of economic injustice. The Constitution of the United States says the Congress has the right to "coin money and to regulate the value thereof". The production of money, the basic commodity, therefore the key to all commodities, and the control mechanism for prices of all commodities, is clearly a public function. This public function has from the beginning of the republic been vested in private interests and the immense power of the banker has not derived so much from his per-

Private exploitation of public functions reason for serious breakdown of economic machinery. Many react to situation—not all differently.

spicacity, his ability, or even his strategic position, as by the fact that he has control thus in his hands of the most basic function of government. It is this public nature of money and currency creation and control that has given rise at this very time to the insistent demand that banking become entirely a public function, cut sharply away from private control.

Some Bankers Want Reform

This insistent demand has come, not merely from political radicals, but in a number of instances from conservatives, too. The rather amazing proposal from the president of the Chase National Bank that private banking be divorced abruptly and completely from commercial banking, and that commercial banks be brought more completely under the control of the Federal Reserve System is not so far away from that of the political radical's advocacy of public ownership of all banking functions.

This demand for an increase in public functions in sharp contrast to American individualism and in sharp contrast to the slogan of 10 years ago, "less government in business", rings many changes. For instance, a business man, George Foster Peabody, writing in the New York Times, sharply defines private wealth and public wealth. It is his idea that it has been the abuse of public wealth by private exploiters that has brought America to its present degradation. The following may be regarded as the view of an American conservative:

"They (business men) like the great majority of the people of the United States, have grown up without any realization of the fact that wealth is not all of one character. There is, in fact, a definite line of division between public wealth and private wealth. It is true that this fact has in one way or another been pressed upon many of these leaders, but they have been too busy to think to the root of the matter. It has been unfortunate that the terms prop-

erty and wealth should not have been confined only to private wealth. In my judgment, the modern economists are peculiarly at fault in this, and the influence of our private endowed educational institutions upon the expression and elucidation of economic issues during the last 50 years is a factor that must be related to the failure of our modern business oligarchy to go to the root of the questions involved in the production of wealth.

"If this government had from the beginning been founded upon the true conception of public wealth, it seems to me clear that the greater part of the evils which Mr. Untermyer attacks would have been avoided. If the values related to all land had been recognized as due only to the population making use of the land, and if, as a necessary consequence, all rights of eminent domain over land and under land and water and over air had been sacred, and as a consequence no public property rights had been diverted from the government treasury, there would have been no temptation to men of great natural power to exploit the monopoly power which is at bottom the agency that has been utilized in railroad, utility and radio rights granted by public charter to individuals and corporations.

"If no such access to unearned increment had been provided for the shrewd and selfish type of acquisition, many of the great accumulations of wealth would have been prevented. It is true that today the facility granted by government for the merging of corporate, and necessarily soulless, entities has given to the bankers far greater power in the way of control over funds than from association with the few great fortunes of the earlier years; but it was on the basis of these groupings of the few who control great wealth that the present structures have been erected. The subtle temptations of the unearned increment have now been widely disseminated through the vast distributions of stockholdings and bondholdings in corporations based on monopolies."

Habitual Anarchy Hit

The same horror at an unbalanced social system as manifested by Mr. Peabody and others is contained in a brief statement by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in introducing the new farm bill: "It (the bill) looks toward a balanced social state. It is trying to sub-

due the **habitual anarchy of a major American industry** and to establish organized control in the interest, not only of the farmers, but of everybody else."

One of the clearest and wisest chords in this orchestration of economic remedies is made by Donald Richberg, well-known labor attorney. In testimony presented to the committee on finance of the United States Senate, Mr. Richberg says:

"The principal cause of the present depression is the greedy and ignorant misuse of money power.

"The only effective legislative remedies will be found in measures wisely designed to compel the operation of essential industries as institutions of public service and to prevent greedy and ignorant men from gambling with the natural and human resources of the nation, in their selfish pursuit of power and wealth. These legislative remedies need not destroy capitalism or create state socialism. They can follow the course of evolutionary ideas and reject revolutionary programs. But no sound legislative remedy of permanent value can be based on an effort to preserve unchanged our present economic system and to preserve unreformed the present forces in control of that system.

"Representatives of the influences now dominant in our great industrial and financial enterprises have disqualified themselves as competent advisers to the Congress, by their failure to prevent or to stop the destructive course of this depression. Either they do not know what to do, or they are unwilling to do what is necessary to operate the industries of the nation so as to protect and to advance the general welfare. The first necessity for an honest and useful consideration of the problem before this committee is to eliminate the influence of the transient prestige and authority of those whose ghastly failure to measure up to their responsibilities have stamped them as unworthy of further public confidence."

Mr. Richberg continues:

"We can no longer permit the great public service (banking) upon which we depend for the necessities and ordinary comforts of life to be operated for individual ambition or greed."

He sees a permanent remedy:

"The permanent remedy for this depression is to enact the laws necessary to re-organize our political and economic system so that industries must be operated for the primary purpose of employing as many workers as possible at the highest possible wage, while paying the lowest possible compensation for the use of money and property that will induce all necessary investment."

Labor Wants Bank Ownership

The Chicago Federation of Labor has passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas the financial morass in which we find ourselves in every state



GOVERNOR FLOYD B. OLSON,
Minnesota.

Wants government to operate key industries. He believes conditions warrant state operation of sick business system.

in the union is the natural reaction of the incompetent and dishonest bankers of our country who have abused their trust with the people's money; therefore it was

"Resolved to demand federal government security on all bank deposits and so advise President Roosevelt; further

"Resolved, That we favor a new deal which will lead to government ownership of all banks."

A sweeping proposal that the federal government take over key industries and operate them is made by Governor Floyd B. Olson, Minnesota, in a letter to President Roosevelt. Governor Olson states:

"I am strongly inclined to the belief that what we are suffering from today is not a depression at all, in the generally accepted use of the term, not one of the customary ups and downs of business, but a condition brought about, and naturally so, by an essentially faulty social and economic order.

"Our method of distributing wealth is wrong, as witness our inability to utilize the products of the machine for the benefit of the great masses of our people. To say the industrial and business paralysis is caused by overproduction, by the creation of too much wealth, is an admission that our entire economic structure rests on an error, a house built on a foundation laid in quicksand.

"In this crisis the absence of constructive thought from our leaders in industry would present an element of humor, in view of their previous attacks upon

Congress, were it not for the tragedy of having heretofore entrusted our material destinies to them. While it is obvious that the standard of living of the average man and woman must be raised if we are to consume the products of the machine, these leaders have further aggravated conditions by slashing wages and beating down our living standards. And now, with failure so plainly writ for them, they are praying to the same Congress to show them the way out.

"It is time we scrap our industrial and financial leaders. No salvation to the country can come from them. It is time our economists, who should know what is wrong with the patient, speak out frankly. Let them forget they have jobs to safeguard. The country should be more important to them than their jobs. Let them say some of the things out loud that they are now saying in subdued whispers or merely thinking.

"If the so-called depression deepens, I strongly recommend to you, Mr. President, that the government take over and operate the key industries of this country. Put the people back to work. If necessary to relieve public suffering the government should not hesitate to go as far as to conscript wealth. The welfare of the public is paramount to all considerations."

Washington is said to be swamped with relief plans. Hundreds reach federal departments each day.

We have received plans from the following:

S. F. Champion, Jr., Chicago, Ill., for issuance of \$50,000,000,000 of non-interest bearing certificates for public works.

E. E. Sweet, Providence, R. I., "The Table of Common Consent". A comprehensive plan of complete economic reorganization.

Charles Albert Hawkins, San Francisco, Calif., for the complete government ownership and operation of banks.

J. P. Hayden, Chicago, Ill., "The Commercial Currency Plan."

GOVERNMENT MACHINERY

As civilization becomes increasingly complex the problems of government likewise become more and more complicated. New plans, new methods, new agencies are constantly being devised to deal with these problems. A distinct need has been felt in recent years for some new type of agency to handle the various business and commercial enterprises upon which the government has embarked. Our governmental machinery was not originally designed to carry on this type of enterprise. Therefore it is not surprising that its attempts in this direction have been awkward, inefficient and sometimes fraught with failure. Whether these enterprises were administered by bureaus, boards, commissions, or other agencies, they lacked certain fundamental characteristics possessed by privately administered enterprises.

—H. A. VAN DORN.

These Are Times That Try Men's Souls

IF dollars were just dollars and did not mean food, clothing, shelter and even clean air to breathe; if dollars represented merely the right to go to movies, baseball games, to ride in luxurious automobiles or even the purchase of books, magazines and schooling—then a few less pieces of coin would not matter. If dollars represented merely no food and tattered clothing and poorer shelter for the breadwinner himself, and their absence did not strike at women and children and babes in arms, then unemployment could be more cheerfully borne. The trouble is, dollars are not dollars at all, but represent the necessities of life itself, and this depression is a kind of gigantic famine for possibly one-third of the American population. The losses are being concealed even as losses in the midst of war are concealed, in order to keep up a nation's morale. The United States does not like to face the fact that malnutrition is merely a polite term for starvation, and that starvation in the richest country in the world is on the increase. The New York Chapter of the American Red Cross has just made a study of starvation among school children in that city. In the Bronx, a middle class borough, starvation has doubled since 1927, and it has increased for all the boroughs of New York City 55 per cent. Brooklyn, with a rise of 36 per cent, had a large increase; Queens, an increase of 69 per cent; while Manhattan had an increase of 33 per cent. The director of the Red Cross says in her report, "There is great anxiety in the minds of all interested in public welfare as to the after-effects of the present emergency on the health of the people; it is feared that the results may well be a great increase in malnutrition and lowered resistance to both fatigue and disease."

Unions and union members tasting bitter hardship. But lines hold firm, and depression brings kinship with great of past.

See Pageant of Poor

This terrible crime against the future generations exerts its horror in every city of the United States, and the point where this impingement is most vitally felt is in union organizations. Union members and union officials are feeling the grim battle with hunger every day of their lives. They are seeing it under

peculiarly brutal circumstances. They see it with peculiar intimacy because a union is a kind of brotherhood and the lives of its members pass in review before each other. The suffering of a family can not be disguised. It becomes known. The union, too, is an agency very close to the lives of its members and these members lean upon it and expect help and service from it that it would be beautiful to give but which at this time of the four-year depression it is impossible for the organization to do. The pageant of the hungry passes under union windows every day and every hour of the day, revealing its terrible story of a mismanaged and crippled economic system.

This is the bitter side of the story. There is a happier side. Union members and union officials have been drawn closer together in their effort to preserve the organization during these four bitter years. Heroic tales, grim, unshowy incidents, intimate episodes of quiet self-sacrifice reach this office in letters every day. These stories tell how the membership is carrying on, using intelligence, patience, energy, self-sacrifice to keep the union a going concern, bridging the chasm of the depression and unemployment until a better day arrives.

Before a great war such as that which broke upon the world in 1914, the question arose: Has civilization made man soft? Are these clerks, workers, bookkeepers, men that their fathers were? Can they take it? Can they enter the firing line and do the deeds of valor that their predecessors did? And, strange to say, the unproved, drafted army went into the trenches and performed the most heroic, spirited, self-sacrificing deeds that any army has been known to perform. Civilization had not corrupted human nature.

(Continued on page 181)

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

By COLONEL JOHN MCCRAE

In Flanders fields the poppies blow,
Between the crosses row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard among the guns below.

We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.



IN FLANDERS FIELDS

An Answer

By MOINA MICHAEL

Oh, you who sleep in Flanders fields
Sleep sweet to rise anew;
We caught the torch you threw
And holding high, we keep the faith
With all who die.

We cherish, too, the poppy red
That grows in fields where valor led;
It seems to signal to the skies
That blood of heroes never dies,
But lends a luster to the red
Of the flowers that bloom above the
dead

In Flanders fields.

And now the torch and poppy red
We wear in honor of our dead.
Fear not that ye have died for
naught:
We've learned the lesson that ye
taught
In Flanders fields.

Scholarship In Action Spotlights Railroads

ON desks of railway union executives today lie copies of "The American Transportation Problem," by Harold Moulton and associates (Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., \$3.00). This comprehensive volume of 900 pages is crammed with facts bearing upon most phases of the railroad industry. The book takes on added significance as an example of scholarship in action, inasmuch as the extensive chapters were assembled, prepared, written and sent to the publisher in about 120 days, at the urgent request of a committee appointed by railway bond holders. Though the committee may be said to have a special interest in any approach to the transportation problem, the volume now under scrutiny is regarded as a work of trained men with no axe to grind. They appear eager to hew to the line, let chips fall where they may, and it may be added that quite a good many chips fall, possibly with irritating force, upon others than labor unions.

If labor has any fault to find with this vast compendium of up-to-date railway knowledge, it lies in its omissions rather than commitments. The 15 authors have studiously avoided the question of industrial relations on the railroads, a question, which is all important, which also may be regarded as fit subject for another volume of equal size and force as this one. Doubtless the experts, all of whom broke the eight-hour day rule in order to get ready their chapters, regard industrial relations as a subject apart from economics, but rail labor considers it the major economic question. There is a chapter entitled "Wages and Operating Costs," written by Dr. Isador Lubin, well-known to readers of this JOURNAL; which chapter indicates that the author understands, with sensitive respect for standards, the wage structure in its historical and social aspects. This author never seeks to brush aside standards, which it has taken years to achieve, merely because they set up here and there friction, or irritation. It is a simple, illuminating statement as to what wages were, how they came to be what they are, and what they are likely to be. He says:

"The post-war period can be summarized in the following words. With the aid of increased and more effective equipment, a declining labor force has been rendering a steadily increasing output. In terms of gross ton miles of freight and passenger car movement output per man grew by 36 per cent between 1923 and 1929 and continued to increase even during the recent depression years, when the ton mileage underwent a marked decline."

He accounts for this downward trend: "The declining payroll was in a large measure made possible by the marked growth in the carriers' investments in plant and equipment. These admitted of a growing output per unit of labor employed and in terms of hourly output the

Fifteen economists speed data on transportation problem as basis for new deal. Wage structure not attacked.

gross ton mileage of freight and passenger car movement grew from 239 per man hour in 1923 to 314 in 1929, or by 31 per cent. This increase, together with a declining trend in operating payrolls, led to a continuous fall in the operating compensation cost per unit of output."

Increases in wages occurred before the railroads adopted modern equipment.

"It will be seen from these charts that all of the major wage rate increases on the railroads occurred between 1915 and 1920 when advances ranging from 40 per cent to 114 per cent were made for the various classes of labor. Indeed, the increases granted during this period account for most of the rise of approximately 90 per cent that took place in the rates of those classes for which comparable data are available between 1915 and 1929."

Well-known criticisms are not ignored:

"The dual basis of payment; which in reality is nothing but a piece-rate system with a guaranteed day rate, and the provision for overtime in the event that conditions make it impossible for the employee to average a standard hourly output within the standard day, have been the subject of no little criticism. It has given rise to many "extra payments" such as compensation for switching or picking up cars from sidings. Such op-

erations, the employees contend, are not included in their piece rates, and they insist upon "extras" for such additional work.

"Criticism has always been directed toward this system of payments because it enables individual employees to make relatively large earnings in a comparatively short number of hours. It also naturally gives the impression that the worker is receiving compensation for a greater number of hours than he actually works. It must not be overlooked, however, that payment is primarily based on piece rates, the unit being the train mile. In considering this problem, therefore, it should be borne in mind that anomalies of this sort are found in greater or lesser degree in any wage system involving piece-work payments."

Other chapters are as useful as the one dealing with labor. The volume might be entitled "American Railroads in Transition." Nothing is said directly of government ownership, yet one is aware that this idea hangs, like a sword of Damocles, above every writer. That the railroad business is no longer a speculative business is indicated.

"The funded debt of the railroads is in very large part held by the financial and fiduciary institutions through which the savings of the mass of the population are invested. United States life insurance companies have more than three billion dollars invested in railroad bonds; mutual savings banks hold another billion; and other banks, insurance companies, and public service institutions have between two and three billion more."

It would appear that it is not now a profitable business.

(Continued on page 181)



This Fine Public Building—The Federal Court House and Post Office at Texarkana—Was Wired by Members of L. U. 301

Wage Cuts, Cost of Living, and Justice

It is but natural that the cost of living is now mentioned as the sole measurement of wage scales. This has been the history of the wage problem during other depressions. Employers and their friends do not usually stress cost of living when the cost of living is moving upward, but as soon as the trend is downward, the assertion is again made that wages should follow the living cost graph.

No judicious person familiar at all with wage negotiations takes the position that the cost of living should be the sole arbiter of wages. No salary of business executives is ever set up on this basis. Economists of certain schools of thought have taken the position in some instances that the cost of living should not enter at all into the question of wage determination. This is probably an extreme view. It should be noticed, however, because of the efforts to substitute a more scientific standard. For instance, the "Business Week" of May 6, 1931, declares:

"The cost of living means nothing anymore, and it has never had any necessary relation to wages. Real wages are determined only by the abundance of capital and the efficiency of management. The purchasing power of employed workers always increases and should increase during depression. This is one of the factors of recovery because it helps to offset the lost purchasing power of the unemployed."

The most widely accepted view of the factors entering into wage scales has been presented by the United States Railway Board. This board has set up seven components of wages, as follows:

1. The scales of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries.
2. The relation between wages and the cost of living.
3. The hazards of employment.
4. The training and skill required.
5. The degree of responsibility.
6. The character and regularity of employment.
7. Irregularities of increases in wages or of treatment, the result of previous wage orders and adjustments.

It is to be deplored therefore that wage discussions of the present in newspapers, and even on the floor of legislatures and the floor of Congress should be based on such misinformation as to rest the case merely upon the question of the cost of living.

Flaws in Averages

That this is a frail reed is evident to any one who will examine the matter. What is the cost of living? In the United States, it is an average figure set up by the United States Department

Wage standards are no mystery. Wage tribunals have set up fairly clear gauges as a basis for wage negotiations. Cost of living only one factor.

of Labor, a government agency, and by the National Industrial Conference Board, a research agency controlled by employers, largely non-union employers. This average figure includes the costs of certain basic commodities which undoubtedly enter into the budget of workers, but which cannot be regarded as at all typical of the necessary expenditures of any average American citizen.

For instance, the "Business Week" comments upon the cost of living figures offered by the National Industrial Conference Board as follows:

"The consumers' studies recently completed by the 'Business Week' demonstrates that the budget of the American people contains important items not included in the conference board's index and in which price declines have been relatively unimportant."

Of course, it is to be supposed that an employer's research agency will not make liberal allowances for workers' expenditures. The figures of the United States Department of Labor were set up as typical during the war, and though they have been somewhat modified, they are admittedly wholly inadequate. Ethelbert Stewart, former Commissioner of Labor Statistics, himself has repeatedly stated that the whole range of figures used in the cost of living index of the United States Department of Labor should be drastically revised. The figures now used, first compiled about 15 years ago, even at that time were admitted to be of questionable import. The cost of living figures of the government were based upon the following items:

Food
Clothing
Rent
Fuel and light
House furnishings
Miscellaneous

There are the following marked omissions:

No radio
No electric refrigerator
No weekly movies
No automobile
No electric fan
No silk stockings
No silk dresses
No books or magazines
No savings
No vacations

No preventive medicine
No bathrooms
No electric washing machines
No electric irons
Few fruits and dairy products
No household replacements
No home ownership

It is apparent at once that a woman's budget, not including silk stockings, is ridiculous as a standard measurement of a clothing budget.

Cut Wages, Huge Publicity Stunts

Anomaly in American business methods is dramatized further by the fact that high-powered press agents engaged in publicity campaigns, costing the consumers millions a year, attempt to sell workers all kinds of products, and succeed in selling workers many products that are excluded from the cost of living budgets upon which employers want to base wage scales.

The cost of living question, as a part of the wage problem, merely illustrates the common fact that labor is expected to bear every burden of the blunders of management, the wastes of industry, the shortcomings of an unplanned economy, the high cost of banking incompetence, war debts, and other management misdemeanors, and that this psychology is so ingrained in present schools and statesmanship that the first thought in an emergency like the present is to cut wages. No intelligent economist supports such a measure except when he is in politics or passively adhering to an economic philosophy accepted by the big business men who compose collegiate boards of trustees.

If wages had been sensibly maintained from the beginning of the depression, the United States would have been out of this dilemma long ago. But this is to say that we would have had another social system quite different from the unplanned, chaotic system of the present, where profits and not science rule. Wages must first rest upon a theory of economic justice and secondly upon a system of economy entirely different from the cutthroat competitive system, the cheating, lying, corrupt system, now largely in control of international bankers.

By 1929, or 30 years later, the average yearly earnings had increased over 1849, 431.5 per cent, the value of products per wage earner had increased 651.7 per cent, the value added by manufacture per wage earner had increased 649.9 per cent. The per cent that wages were of the value of the product had decreased 29.2 per cent, and the per cent that wages were of value added had decreased by the same amount, while prices had increased 60.6 per cent.

MISS MARY VAN KLEECK,
Before the U. S. Senate
Committee on Finance.

Cells Almost Human Give Life to Robots

By MILTON M. FLANDERS, Bliss Electrical School

THE principles involved in the photo-tube were discovered in 1887 by Hertz and more fully investigated by Elster and Geitel two years later. To these could be added a long list of names of scientists who contributed to its development from that time up to the present. However, the practical application of light sensitive devices was limited to the selenium cell until the development of amplification by means of thermionic tubes made possible the use of modern photo-tubes for industrial and scientific purposes.

For successful application in commercial fields, a photo-electric cell should have high sensitivity to light changes and yet be rugged and durable. Its sensitivity should not be greatly affected by ordinary changes in temperature and its frequency of response should be high. It should have a negligible current in the dark and for some uses it is desirable that its output shall vary directly with the intensity of the light to which it is exposed.

There are four general types of light sensitive cells available to the public and it is interesting to compare these with respect to the desirable characteristics just mentioned. The selenium cell, from the standpoint of actual use, is probably the oldest. When enclosed in an evacuated glass tube it is quite sensitive and permanent. Its frequency response to light variations is slow, especially on recovery after exposure. Its dark current is relatively high and its output does not bear a linear relation to the intensity of illumination. When used with suitable sensitive relays, amplification is not ordinarily required.

The photolytic cell may be termed the second type. As its name implies, the electrodes are immersed in some liquid such as lead nitrate. The light sensitive surface may be made of cuprous oxide deposited on a copper base and the other electrode may be ordinary lead. Commercial cells of this type are of refined construction and practical. Like the selenium cell, they are fairly sensitive and their output is high, not usually requiring amplification. Also the dark current is high, the frequency response is sluggish and the ratio of output to intensity of illumination is not linear although somewhat better in this respect than the selenium type. While reasonably permanent, some forms suffer from deterioration when exposed to light over long periods of time.

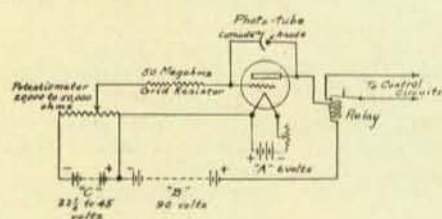


FIGURE 1

Practical engineer, who is also a successful teacher of electrical science, surveys the highly important field of photo-tubes. Describes widespread network of uses. Predictions made.

Better Than Human Eye

The photonic cell is the latest comer in the list of such devices. It is a true generator of voltage and requires no additional source of potential for its operation. It consists of a thin metal

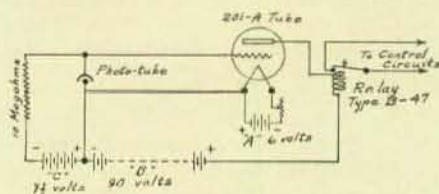


FIGURE 2

disc coated with a light sensitive substance and will produce approximately 1.4 micro-amperes per foot candle of uniform illumination through a small external resistance. The current output is affected but slightly by changes in temperature under 50° C at which value the active material begins to disintegrate. Its permanence is apparently indefinitely long and the error due to fatigue is small. Its frequency response decreases with increasing frequency and this type of cell cannot be used in television work. Its response to color is somewhat better than the human eye at both ends of the spectrum, reaching a maximum in the yellow part. This cell will operate sensitive relays without amplification although amplification is possible if desired.

The photo-tube is the fourth and perhaps most widely used type of light sensitive cell. If two electrodes, one of plain metal and the other coated with certain forms of alkali material, are enclosed in an evacuated glass tube, no current will flow when a voltage is applied to their terminals if the sensitized coating is in the dark. If light is permitted to fall on this coating, the conductivity of the space between the electrodes is greatly increased and a small current will flow. The light sensitive material which forms the cathode usually consists of salts of some alkali metal such as potassium, cadmium or caesium which have been either mechanically placed or distilled on a base metal. The anode is formed by a disc or ring of some metal such as nickel. When a source of voltage is applied as described, with the cathode in the presence of

light, electrons are emitted from the cathode surface and drawn over to the anode producing the flow of a small current through the cell. The amount of this current is small and depends on the voltage applied, the intensity of the light source and the construction of the cell itself. At present this current is limited to a maximum value of from 20 to 40 micro-amperes, depending on the cell. Higher current values will cause glowing as shown by a thin bluish discharge which rapidly destroys the usefulness of the cell.

Interaction Is Great

If the cell container is filled with some inert gas such as argon, neon or helium at a low pressure, the migrating electrons collide with some of the gas molecules breaking them up into ions, which travel toward the cathode, and electrons which follow the stream to the anode. This increased ionization caused by collision increases the current flow over that which might be expected in a vacuum type of cell under the same conditions making the gas-filled type more sensitive. Its output ratio, with respect to intensity of illumination, is not linear except over a limited range but may be controlled by employing suitable gas pressure in the manufacture of the cell and by the use of proper voltages in its application. The frequency of response to light variations is very fast, the commercial response being limited by the circuit in which it is connected rather than by any inherent characteristics of the cell itself. Changes in temperature under 60° C do not affect its sensitivity. The dark current is negligible. The life is very long, at least a year when in constant service and usually longer, and it is less fragile than an ordinary incandescent lamp.

Since the maximum current which may be safely carried by these cells is less than 40 micro-amperes with a normal desirable working current of perhaps half this value, it becomes desirable to amplify the output of the cell

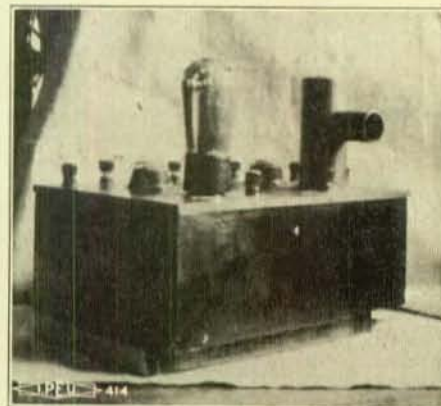


FIGURE 3

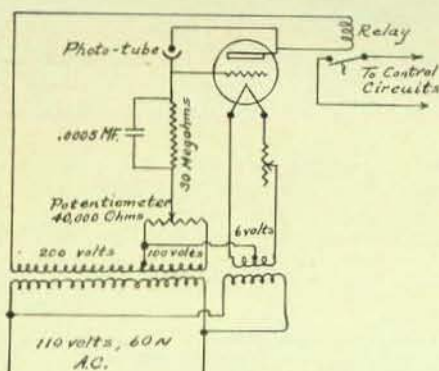


FIGURE 4

for most applications. Relays which will operate on 20 micro-amperes are possible but not commercial. Two types of amplification are readily available, either one of which is entirely satisfactory if properly selected. The first involves the use of the familiar radio type of amplifier. Circuits of this sort are matters of common knowledge and require no description. However, for the convenience of the reader, several will be shown and referred to briefly. No originality is claimed for these circuits as they have been used for some years by the various manufacturers.

It is, however, necessary to explain that photo-cell applications may be divided into two broad classes: those involving simple "off and on" service, as in most industrial control where mechanical relays are largely used, and those involving continuous registration of light variations, as in the case of sound reproduction and recording of density of liquids or smoke. The diagrams referred to will be principally for circuits in "off and on" applications, brief attention being paid at the end of this article to the continuous types.

Figure 1 shows a common circuit with D. C. supply. The sources may consist of batteries but more frequently of rectified A. C. since the filament supply, plate current and potentiometer drain constitute a constant consumption of power which would soon exhaust ordinary batteries. Adjustment of this circuit is usually accomplished by changes in the potentiometer setting which controls the grid bias of the amplifying tube. Additional adjustment is, of course, feasible by control of the temperature of the filament of this tube, by changes in the voltage applied in the plate circuit and by mechanical adjustment of the relay. When light falls on the cathode surface of the photo-cell, current flows through the cell and grid resistor. The voltage drop in this resistor lowers the potential of the grid with respect to the filament and the plate current increases in proportion to the illumination. At some predeter-

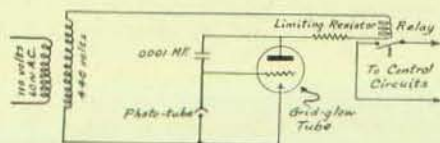


FIGURE 5

mined value of current, the relay closes. The values of resistance given are typical but may be changed to suit conditions.

Screen Plays Important Role

Figure 2 shows a somewhat similar circuit which functions in a similar manner. It may be noted, however, that it is made up of components which may be readily purchased and is shown for the convenience of any reader who may be interested. Figure 3 is from a photograph of an amplifier of this type. It will be noticed that a hood covers the photo-tube. This is necessary where operation is desired from the interruption of a directed light beam. The source of light, not shown, is hooded in a similar manner and a simple optical system is used to concentrate the beam in a single narrow ray which may be projected over some appreciable distance. These hoods screen out parasitic light and prevent operation from undesired sources. This particular relay is adjusted to operate at about six mil-amperes, a spiral bronze spring having been substituted for the conventional flat spring usually employed in this type of relay. This substitution increases the speed of operation. The type of tube used is the caesium, gas-filled variety since caesium is especially sensitive to red rays which are abundant in the light from tungsten filament lamps.

Figure 4 shows a common circuit using A. C. supply without rectification. This would not appear possible unless it is remembered that both the photo-cell and amplifying tube are natural half-wave rectifiers. In normal operation the photo-cell passes current on the same half-cycle as the plate circuit, the grid supply being connected so as to be negative at the same time. In this way a continuous pulsating current is supplied in the plate circuit, the value depending on the illumination of the photo-tube. Since this current is pulsating, the relay must be provided with a lag-loop consisting of one or more short circuited turns of heavy copper to prevent vibration of the relay contacts. A condenser is shunted around the grid resistor for the purpose of maintaining the proper phase relation of grid currents with respect to the plate current when the illumination on the cell is low. The circuit will function without this condenser but is more sensitive when it is included. The contacts of the relay close when the cell is in the light.

Modifications Bring New Uses

It will be obvious to the reader that these circuits may be modified so that a decrease in illumination will cause the relay contacts to close. This is the so-called reverse system and is accomplished by arranging the grid bias so that it becomes more (instead of less) negative when the cell is illuminated. As in other diagrams, the numerical values indicated in Figure 4 are more representative than absolute and may be changed as the equipment and application require.

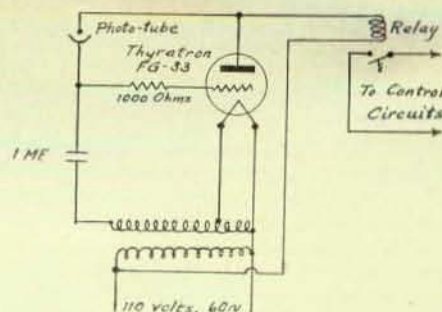


FIGURE 6

While the mechanical type of relay is satisfactory for many applications, it is inherently slow in operation due to mechanical and electrical inertia. The perfection of the grid-glow tube and mercury types of thermionic tubes such as the thyatron and power grid-glow tubes opened a new field in which a single tube may be used as a combined relay and amplifier.

The grid-glow tube is of the cold cathode type, having no filament and consequently consumes negligible power except during actual operation. It is a half-wave rectifier, making possible the use of common lag-loop relays in the control circuits. A technical description of this tube is beyond the scope of this article but it may be mentioned that, while no current passes between the cathode and anode normally, the grid is connected so that a change in resistance of part of the circuit, which may be composed of a photo-tube, will lower the potential between the anode and grid until a glow discharge takes place from cathode to anode. The current so carried cannot safely exceed perhaps 15 or 20 mil-amperes but that is sufficient to operate commercial relays. This tube, if operated on a D. C. source, has a peculiar property in that the discharge, once started, cannot be stopped by grid control and will cease only when the cathode to anode potential is reduced below the critical value of about 160 volts. When used on A. C., however, the potential falls to zero twice in each cycle and the grid may regain control with every alternation.

Figure 5 illustrates a typical circuit for a photo-tube amplifier employing a grid-glow tube. This circuit can be used

(Continued on page 182)

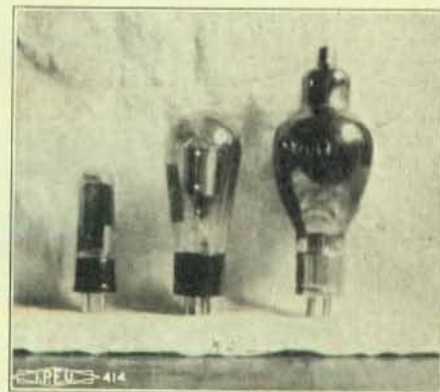


FIGURE 7

Wage Servitude Goads Workers to Strike

By BRADFORD WIGNOT, L. U. 58, Detroit

DETROIT holds, I believe, a particular interest for readers of this JOURNAL. The wage check for nine cents is authentic, and has been published by the Detroit Labor News. For the past seven weeks this city has had its industrial equilibrium upset by strikes, of varying success. Starting with the Briggs Waterloo Avenue Plant employees, who left their jobs January 11, there has been a seemingly endless number of disputes, all born of the philosophy of despair. The following list of the outbreaks, while not complete or up-to-date, will serve to illustrate that the servitude to which these workers are being subjected is breeding a situation that will not easily be handled:

Incredibly low pay marks the shame to which American business has descended.

A perusal of this list shows that the seat of the trouble lies in the Briggs plants. This company manufactures the bodies for some of the models of the Ford car, Chrysler, and Dodge. It also produces iceboxes for several mechanical refrigeration firms. The Ford contract is by far the largest. The size and value of the plants and equipment would undoubtedly make it impossible for the

Briggs people to continue in business if the Ford contract were taken away from them. The common practice of firms using the piece work method of production in Detroit, was to pay, in addition to the piece work rate, a base hourly rate which amounted to a guarantee of so much an hour for all the time spent in the shop. This base rate was abolished by the Briggs Company.

Unique Hard Slavery Used

This resulted in a condition in which the employees would come to work at 7 o'clock in the morning, work for perhaps an hour or two at an unknown rate of wages, and then stand around for hours on their own time, sometimes get-

FORM 32 M

BRIGGS MANUFACTURING CO. No. M7 52277

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

291243

305 B15

PAY TO THE ORDER OF 291243 *O. SELTMAN

EXACTLY \$0.0009CTS \$0.0009

TO PEOPLES WAYNE COUNTY BANK

DETROIT, MICH. 9-10

ASST. PAYMASTER

THIS CHECK NOT VALID IF DRAWN FOR OVER \$200

OCULAR PROOF OF INCREDIBLE PAYROLLS

Unbelievable Work and Wage Conditions in Detroit Plants Brought Spontaneous Strikes of Long Duration.

Date	Place	Causes	Result
Jan. 11	Briggs Waterloo Plant	Wage Cut	Won in three days
Jan. 20	Motor Products Co.	Wage Cut	Won
Jan. 21	Haynes Body Co.	Conditions—Wage Cut	Lost
Jan. 22	Briggs Highland Park Plant	Conditions—Right to organize	Still on
Jan. 23	Murray Body Co.	Plant shut to avert strike	
Jan. 23	Briggs Mack Plant	Conditions—Right to organize	Still on
Jan. 24	Briggs Meldrom Plant	Same as Mack Plant—Conditions	Still on
Jan. 24	Briggs Waterloo Plant	Right to organize	Still on
Jan. 27	Murray Body Co.	Wages, conditions	Makes concessions—men back to work
Jan. 27	Ford Motor Co.	Shut down, due to lack of bodies	
Jan. 30	Hudson Motor Co.	Shuts down to avert strike	
Feb. 3	Murray Body Co.		Makes concessions—men back to work
Feb. 7	Hudson Body Plant	Wages	Makes concessions—men back to work
Feb. 7	Hudson Main Plant	Wages	Makes concessions—men back to work

ting in more work, oftener not. At the same time the piece work rate was changed to a unit cost basis (as explained by the company). For the purpose of illustrating, suppose you were installing the upholstery on a door. Under the old plan, you would receive a definite amount of money for each door. Under the new plan, the company would allot a certain unit labor cost for the door (this sum unknown to you until pay day). If the sum were \$10, and the percentage allowed for the upholstery were 5 per cent, and the company said that there were 50 upholsterers working, then your share and pay would be 5 per cent of \$10, divided by 50, or \$.01 (one cent) for each door that your group had done the work on.

The writer has seen many pay checks covering a period of two weeks' employment that read less than \$2. The extreme exhibit is a pay check received by a woman employed at the Mack Avenue Plant of the Briggs Company. This

(Continued on page 179)

Technological Unemployment Is No Myth

By SAMUEL S. WHITE, Editor, Kern County Union Labor Journal, California

WHILE not a member of your organization, I have read with great interest and profit your JOURNAL as it reaches me from month to month, and I have often quoted from its pages. You will, therefore, pardon me if I take the liberty of discussing the letter of Daily McGlasson, L. U. No. 702, West Frankfort, Ill., which appeared in your February issue.

It is not necessary to discuss the major ramifications of the letter. You have done so yourself in your first point of the editorial "Technocracy Rebounds," on page 69.

However, Brother McGlasson is flying in the face of what is getting to be the dominant economic and social thought when he states: " * * * when normal business is restored normal employment will return with it." And "normal unemployment," too, we suppose. In this connection, I would draw Brother McGlasson's attention to the figures given on page 187 of the February American Federationist, which shows that unemployment of union members in the building trades in 1928 was 27 per cent, and in the first 10 months of 1929 (which is up to the crash), almost 25 per cent.

But leaving aside this interesting question, I take it that Brother McGlasson inclines to the cyclical theory of depressions, and that he is looking upon this depression as part of the cycle. At this point he might be interested in the conclusions of the report of President Hoover's Commission on Social Trends. The conservative professors (would President Hoover have appointed any other kind?) report:

"Everyone now realizes that we have been suffering one of the severest depressions in our national history * * * That the severity of the current depression has been due in large measure to non-cyclical factors is generally admitted." (Introduction to Report, Section 1 of Part III, under heading "The Large Question of Economic Balance.")

However, it is upon Brother McGlasson's statistics that I wish to comment. It is on those figures (gleaned from the World Almanac) that Brother McGlasson bases his entire case. There are certain reasons why these figures are worthless.

(1) They don't represent actual employment, but persons who make their living in "gainful occupations," that is by wages, salary or compensation. It lists alike men and women actually "gainfully occupied," and those who would like to be "gainfully occupied," but who are out of work because they are too old, have just left school, have been laid off or are on part time. If Brother McGlasson had been out of work in 1930, when the census taker came around, and had been asked what his occupation was, he would have

Editor takes assertions of optimistic critics apart and reveals the inevitable drift toward manless industry.

answered "electrician." He'd still give that answer, even though he'd been out of work for 18 months. Therefore, those figures represent labor supply, which has been, apparently, rather constant over the past few decades.

(2) The figures fail to show that in the period from 1880 to 1930 this country developed from an agricultural nation to an industrial nation. We made that great shift with no great increase in labor supply, the figures show. In 1879 the value of manufactures in this country was \$5,369,579,191 (including hand and neighborhood and building trades); in 1929 the value of manufactured products was \$69,417,515,929 (excluding hand and neighborhood and building trades, which means that the figure just given would be even larger,

if on the same basis as the 1879 figure). But the number of wage earners rose from 2,732,595 to only 8,742,761. In other words, value of products increased somewhat more than 11 times; but labor employed in manufacturing those products rose only 3.2 times. And our percentage of men employed in gainful occupations rose very slightly indeed, in comparison.

(3) The census of manufactures, which is taken in a different year than the population census, gives us figures at variance with those Brother McGlasson quotes. Brother McGlasson's figures show that the per cent of population in gainful occupations increased from 39.4 per cent in 1920 to 39.8 per cent in 1930. The census of manufactures shows that in manufacturing establishments the number of men fell from 8,997,921 in 1919 to 8,742,761 in 1929. (In the same period, value of manufactured products rose from \$62,000,000,000 to \$69,417,515,929, and horsepower in manufacturing establishments increased from 29,323,697 to 38,783,139, in 1927.) Thus, there was a decrease in these productive trades. How did it happen that there was a good-sized increase in the number of "gainfully occupied"? The answer is given by Prof. Colston Warne, of Amherst College. In a recent interview given to Federated Press, he points out that there was a tremendous increase in the number of workers in non-productive pursuits. He gives the following percentages of increase: policemen, 113; salesmen, 113; stenographers, 160; insurance agents, 197; accountants, 110; undertakers, 70. "Overhead, white collar jobs were expanded to astounding figures," summarizes Professor Warne.

These jobs took up the slack, but it is impossible to build a superstructure of non-productive jobs on a foundation of decreasing productive jobs, and when the foundation finally gave way, the superstructure tumbled in ruins. The white collar jobs cannot indefinitely replace productive jobs.

(4) There are two sets of figures given in the World Almanac. One gives the percentage of gainfully occupied to the entire population. The other gives the percentage on the basis of population 10 years and over, in other words, on a so-called adult population basis. Brother McGlasson used the former figures. The latter set, which it is just as fair to use, gives a somewhat different answer. It shows that the percentage of gainfully occupied reached a peak in 1910, and has been declining ever since. The figures are:

	Per Cent		Per Cent
1880-----	47.3	1910-----	53.3
1890-----	49.2	1920-----	50.3
1900-----	50.2	1930-----	49.5

(Continued on page 179)



SACKED!

The hardest human experience is to want to work, to be able to work, and not permitted to work.

Hungry Cut Off From Food Only by Glass

By P. J. KING, Machinists Union, Boston

A STUDY of a number of articles on technocracy leads one through a maze of conflicting doubts and hopes. There are those who laugh it down as a craze that will soon take its place with mah jong and miniature golf. And those who thoughtfully examine the findings of the technocrats, admit the shaky statistics and the half-cocked utterances, but who, nevertheless, agree that the problem defined is the most vital of our time and the first human hope that industrialism has offered. In general, qualified judgment seems mainly in agreement that technocracy is something of which we are certain to hear more. It is a problem we ignore and a hope we discredit at our peril.

For the general reader the book, "Toward Technocracy" by Graham A. Laing, professor of economics, California University, can be recommended. It is easily the most readable; written in a clear and simple style. It is a book that leaves one braced with hope for the future, if we will but awaken to the possibilities. Since it is likely that many will lack the opportunity and the means to obtain this book an effort is made to scatter some of its seeds, in the hope that here and there they will take root.

Mr. Laing declares this to be a fantastic world. Wherever one looks one finds poverty, despair and bewilderment. A hungry man on an absolutely desert island can perhaps find refuge in philosophy while he slowly starves to death. But a hungry man on the outside of a pane of glass that separates him from plenty, must be excused from philosophy. He has all the reason in the world to wonder why that pane of glass cannot be broken before starvation overcomes him.

And it is exactly the predicament that faces mankind at the present time. In the past, poverty was due largely to scarcity. People went hungry because there was no food; were cold because there were no clothes; and sick because there was no medicine. But now, people go hungry in the midst of a riot of foodstuffs that are allowed to go to waste or are used as fuel; they go ill-clad while the cotton bales are heaped in stacks and the textile factories have closed their doors and the chimneys breathe out no smoke; they live in shacks and shanties while lumbermen, bricklayers and plasterers are idle, and even when habitable houses are crying for tenants.

These facts are familiar to all, but it is only in comparatively recent times that the full logic of the situation is beginning to be appreciated. Where there is plenty and yet poverty exists, there is no use blaming a niggardly nature as economists in the past have done. It is not nature, but obviously man that is at fault.

Man has shown amazing genius in conquering nature. The products of the

Labor writer makes cool, long range summary of technocracy and its claims.

soil have increased beyond the far-flung dreams of the past; the bowels of the earth have been searched for materials to supply new needs. The forces of nature have been harnessed to man's needs through the skill of the scientist and the engineer. But man has not yet learned so to organize his life that these blessings redound to the advantage of the multitude. Here lies the problem. What is wrong with our total organization? What prevents us from smashing the pane of glass and reaching for the plenty that lies beyond?

The answer may be given in one sentence. There is no organization. This does not mean that individual industries and occupations are without organization, but that as a whole, there can hardly be said to exist any real system in the grouping of our economic activities. No attempt has been made to consider what is the function of production from the point of view of the community. Plenty of consideration has been given to the production of goods in order that they may be sold, but practically none in order that they may be used.

But selling is not the real aim of life. A child can understand that it is not reasonable to make anything unless one wants to use it. But, collectively, human beings have not shown the intelligence of a child. They have assumed that somehow or other, if everyone is permitted to make what he likes and do his best to sell it to someone else, the result would be that goods would get into the hands of people who want to use them. The assumption is false, however, as the present situation clearly shows, for the goods are not getting into the users' hands.

Let us first try to state in simple terms what is the essential economic problem of living. Man is an animal and must be nourished if he is to be kept alive. The first necessities of life are food, clothing, shelter and fuel. In tropical countries perhaps only the first of these is a necessity, but, by and large, the four requirements constitute the basis of living the world over. Without them human life is, if not impossible, at least worthless.

Basic Requirements, First

There is no quarrel with luxury. There is nothing ignoble in the desire for comfort if the basic requirements are met, not even for luxuries if the state of the economic arts justifies their production. Nor is there objection to the statement that life is not concerned

merely with the use of foodstuffs and clothing materials. There is much more to be desired—amusement, art, music, literature and, above all, play. But these things are impossible without the fundamental necessities without which we cannot live. Man does not live by bread alone, but without bread he cannot live.

Here we are, given a world of resources, some known and some unknown—what is the best way to extract the known and discover the unknown resources so as best to supply the material needs of the human inhabitants of our planet?

Broadly speaking, there are two methods—the method of groping, hit and miss, depending upon pure accident, and the scientific method. In practice, of course, we use a combination of the two, but the scientific method is of late development. Man began by using the first only. He searched for roots and herbs, he waylaid animals and set traps for them. He used the leaves of trees and the skins of animals for clothing. He lived in the natural caves or in rude shelters built in the trees, and only gradually did he realize his powers over nature.

But for ages the only power to be used was human and animal muscles. The laborious toil of the artisan hewing the log into shape, planing it smooth, the slow plodding of the ox dragging the plow, were characteristic of all human effort until quite recent times. The real change came when man began to substitute the controlled forces of nature for the human muscle.

Tempo Changes to Fortissimo

The point that must here be emphasized is the change in the speed of change, or what the engineer calls "acceleration." Hundreds, if not thousands, of centuries of development lie between primitive man and his diet of roots and herbs and fruits, and the eighteenth century peasant with his plows, his wooden and stone huts. Only a short century back lies the beginning of the real control of natural forces, the discovery of the use of steam power and of electricity. And within this short century of development that rate of change has increased almost beyond belief.

Society has experimented with the trial and error, hit and miss method, and gradually evolved a series of social institutions—the pastoral community described in the Bible; the long feudal ages with their chaotic system of relations based on the holding of land; the medieval merchant and craft guilds; the domestic production of the eighteenth century; the simple factory system of the beginning of the nineteenth century; the trade unions, employers associations, Chambers of Commerce, the

corporations, the trusts, mergers, combines of the more immediate present.

Change Reaches Goal of Industry

Mr. Laing next describes how the mechanism of money and price developed from the days of barter, or "swapping" to the present gold standard, with its more convenient and essential measures of value. He then emphasizes the fact that the purpose of producing things is to use them. The savage made his bows and arrows so that he could shoot animals. The Mexican makes his shawls to be worn and his bowls to hold corn. But the modern armament manufacturer makes his machine guns and his battleships for the purpose of selling them, and often with the expressed pious wish that they may never be used. The modern maker of pottery is not concerned whether his product is used to hold coffee or soup, his main concern is to sell it for money. Why?

The answer lies in the fact that society has "grown" and not been constructed. It is like a house that has grown by the addition of odds and ends of other buildings, pieced together at different times and with no thought at the outset of what the building would finally resemble. The result is a house that is at least a shelter. It works after a fashion. It is not the same thing as a house which has been designed by an architect to combine beauty with convenience.

In a like fashion, our society has had no architect; it works, after a fashion.

At the cost of a great deal of poverty, and a vast amount of inconvenience and misery and an appalling degree of inefficiency, it works. But it is breaking down. It is like a car that was built in the early days when the driver spent most of his time on his back tinkering with its entrails. The car runs for a certain time and then stalls. An adjustment is made and it staggers along a little. Another adjustment is made, and a new gadget is attached and once more the machine runs. Little by little, however, the "breaking downs" become more and more serious. Rubber tubing, solder and haywire manage somehow to keep it going without an absolute stop, but it becomes more and more obvious that the old machine is done. Why was it not done in the first place?

Well, the obvious reason is that people did not understand the mechanical problems involved. They had got on well enough with horse buggies because these were simple and well understood mechanisms. But the advent of the internal combustion engine, while it promised much greater efficiency in the future, brought with it a great many difficulties that had not been foreseen, and until these difficulties were actually present, nothing could be done. Guesses were the best that could be undertaken.

Complexity Baffles Us

So it is with our society. As long as the individual muscle was the sole motive power, the mechanism of industry was simple and the average man could understand it as well as his neighbor.

But with the coming of the machine age, it was impossible for more than a small fraction of the people to know what was happening.

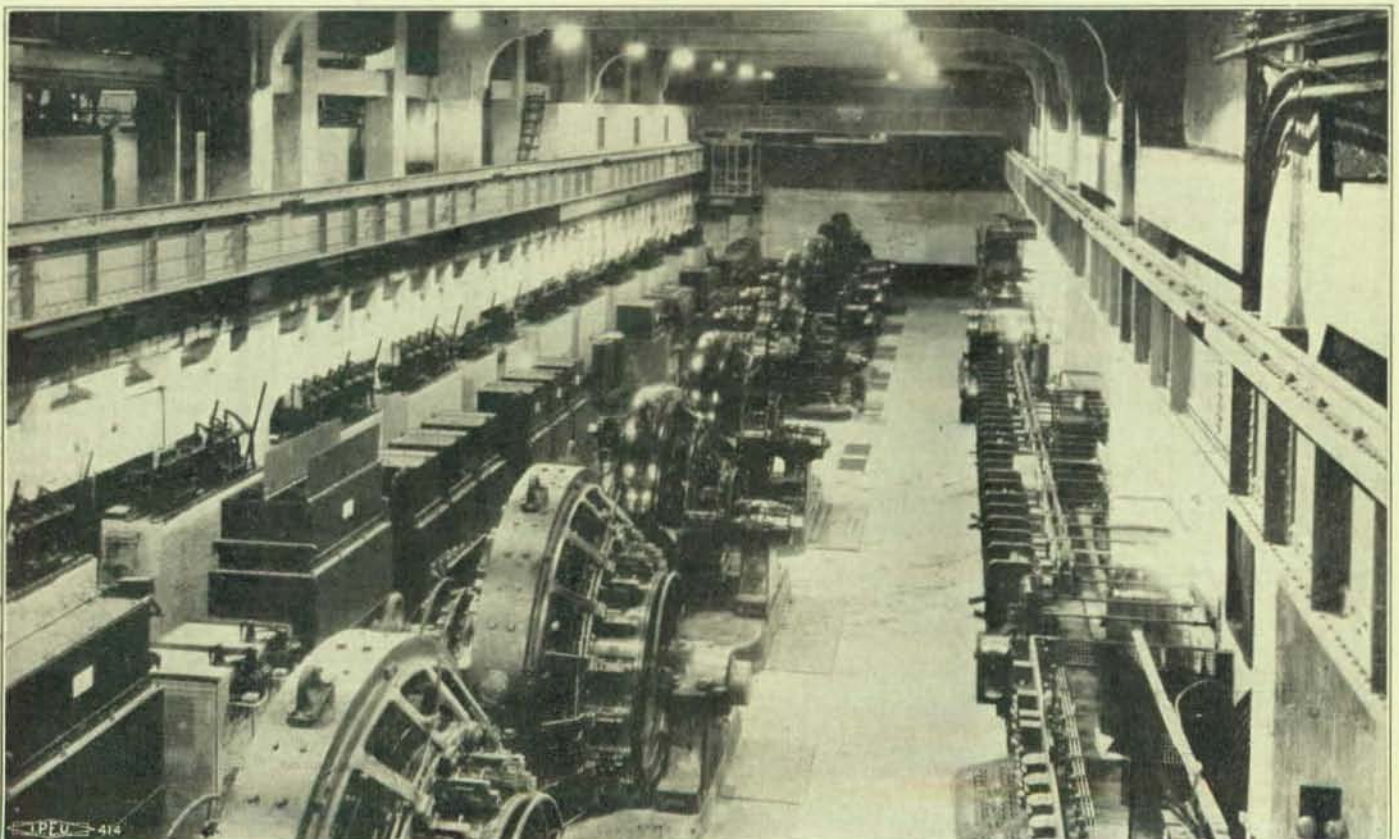
The new style manufacturers and industrialists demanded the abolition of former restrictions and said, in effect, "leave us alone." It was argued that if restrictions of every kind were removed there would succeed a "natural" development; that the laws of nature herself would provide for all the difficulties that might appear; and that in the long run society would benefit by such complete freedom of action.

The argument was simple enough and, apparently, at least, logical. Every man sought his own advantage. If he made anything, he made it for the sake of the profit he could get. Consequently, each man decided what he would make in order to get the greatest returns.

It is now time, and we have sufficient basis, to examine exactly how our modern system works, or rather falters. Private profit is legally recognized as the purpose for which industry is carried on. Each individual has been told that it is his duty to make something and sell it, or to sell his labor. The crude working of this system led to the creation of conditions that are appalling, at least as far as labor is concerned.

Governments were forced, very reluctantly, to institute factory laws for the protection, first, of children, then women, and lastly men. Limitations have been placed on hours of labor. Sanitary conditions have been insisted on; safety

(Continued on page 180)



COMPACT POWER

N. Y. Central Railroad

In This Narrow Space Hundreds of Thousands of Horsepower Are Imprisoned Ready and Capable to Bless or Curse Human Life—as Guided.

Panama Canal vs. Boulder Dam—A Shame!

By J. B. WESTENHAVER, L. U. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.

UNCLE SAM'S rock pile! Rather startling, isn't it? You will immediately ask, What is it? Where is it? Well, just take the map of Nevada and drop a splotch of ink somewhere near the southeast border and ask any person what this blot represents. They will quickly tell you, "Boulder Dam." The rock pile where men sweat and toil and die for a mere pittance. It is this and nothing else, a blot upon the good name of our government. It is doubtful if this blot can ever be erased.

Undoubtedly the paramount purpose of the Six Companies, Inc., is to construct the Hoover Dam. It is not likely that our government ever intended the Six Companies, Inc., in the execution of their contract, to become a despot using coercion and intimidation in the exploitation of labor. It is plainly evident that the Department of Labor has ceased to function in anything that has to do with labor on the Boulder Dam project. The duties of the Department of Labor have been overridden by the Department of the Interior, who has sanctioned and co-operated at all times and in all ways with the Six Companies in their attitude towards labor. Governmental control for the welfare of the worker is passe. How this ever came to pass the average person does not exactly know. When the idea of the Boulder Dam was conceived it was generally believed that it would be under a strict federal control somewhat along the lines of the construction of the Panama Canal. The Panama Canal was constructed at a cost of approximately \$390,000,000. A rather insignificant sum in these days when we reckon in billions.

Good Treatment Given Men

Working conditions were almost ideal on the Panama Canal which was under the control of the old Isthmian Canal Commission, but don't get the idea that the Government coddled the Canal workers, they didn't. The writer of this article was employed on the electrical construction at both Gatun and Miraflores locks during the years of 1913 and 1914. Before leaving for the Isthmus I knew exactly under what conditions I would labor when I arrived there. I knew that I was to receive 65 cents per hour for my labor, a rate that was of a slightly higher average above the union scale in the United States at that time. I knew that I was to be furnished with bachelor quarters without cost, quarters that were clean and wholesome. I knew that my meals at the government hotels were to cost exactly 30 cents, no more, no less. I knew that what supplies I cared to purchase at the commissaries would be supplied me at cost, which later proved to be somewhat below the retail price in the United States.

I also knew that I would be given a

Mechanic who did work on great canal project points out some glaring discrepancies between two government jobs. Why?

monthly pass on the Panamanian Railroad between Colon and Panama City to be used whenever I chose. I knew that I would not be subjected to layoffs and that a man who cared to bring his family to the Isthmus would be furnished with a suitable residence without cost. Suitable schools would be provided with teachers sent from the States. Adequate hospitals would be provided for the workers without cost. I knew also that I would be furnished with first class accommodations on one of the steamship lines entering Panama, and that if I worked for a period of two years I would be furnished with free transportation back to the States plus a long vacation with pay. Should I care to return to the States before this two-year period expired I would be furnished with transportation at greatly reduced rates. Uncle Sam furnished all this information when one applied for a position on the Canal and this information was correct in all details.

Dark Contrast Presented

Compare all this with the accommodations furnished the employees of the Six Companies, Inc., at Boulder Dam, where the worker is charged a flat rate of \$1.65 per day for meals accompanied with vermin-infested quarters. Where the usual first aid treatment for any injury is a bucket full of muddy water thrown upon the unfortunate victim.

When I arrived at Colon after a five-day trip by steamer from New Orleans I took the train to Gatun, where I was assigned to work. The first thing that I thought of even before I had quarters assigned me was to get something to eat. Upon presenting myself at the Government Hotel I quickly discovered that currency of the good old U. S. A. was of no value here. Coupons only were accepted for meals. You paid as you entered the doors. They would have to be procured from the paymaster either with cash or charged against your future pay. A book of 50 coupons for \$15 made the cost of each meal 30 cents. I knew that this was the regular procedure before arriving on the Isthmus, but the fact that cash was not accepted at these hotels under any circumstances had slipped my mind. Nevertheless I did not have to go hungry at this particular time. I accepted one of the many offers of other canal employees for a loan of a coupon.

It was in this hotel that I first discovered the universal democratic atmosphere that prevailed everywhere on the Canal Zone. As I looked about the dining room no one seemed to notice that Colonel Goethals, the highest ranking official on the Canal Zone, was seated at a nearby table with a party of friends. Never to this day have I been able to understand how such excellent meals could be served at such a small cost when practically all foodstuffs were shipped from the United States. Pie a la mode was the universal dessert, served at noon time and evenings. If you had a good, healthy appetite you were not restricted to one helping. Another was yours for the asking.

Good Living Quarters Given

The bachelor quarters to which I was assigned at Gatun were directly under the huge water tank that supplied all the water for the town of Gatun. They were excellent living quarters aside from the fact that at every little earth tremor, and they were frequent, the stay rods rattled loudly during the nights. These so-called temporary quarters were of wooden construction, but they were far from being temporary. They were of as good construction as is possible when wood is used. Wide verandas surrounded each house and they were, of course, screened completely. Excellent shower baths were provided for our comfort. Two persons were usually assigned to each room. You were required to furnish your own blankets and bed linens and to look to their laundering. Janitor service was provided and the health department provided a man who daily inspected the quarters and swatted any pesky mosquito which happened to be lingering around. This was one of the precautions taken to prevent the ever deadly menace of fever that was always present, but which was at that time completely under control. General Gorgas had made an excellent job of cleaning up the Isthmus and keeping it sanitary. His name has gone down in history. Under his direction adequate hospital accommodations were always available. A daily hospital car attached to the Pennsylvania Railroad train made a round trip across the Isthmus picking up patients that required hospital treatment. It was often said that a person with a first class belly ache would ride the hospital car but they usually came back minus their appendix.

Gatun was situated upon a hill. The residential houses and bachelor quarters overflowed to the very edge of the locks. Usually only five to 10 minutes were required to walk the distance from your quarters to the seat of operations. Hotels and quarters were carefully arranged so that a minimum of time would be consumed going to and from work,

despite the fact that the noon time rest period was two hours. With the short time consumed in getting your noon time lunch one had plenty of time for other things. Usually every one took a short sleep at this time. On other operations, especially at Miraflores and Pedro Miguel Locks, labor trains were provided to carry the workers back to Corozal for their noon-time lunch. Packed cold lunches for workers were avoided wherever possible.

Food Contrasts Great

You might contrast these methods with the way things are done at Boulder Dam, where in many cases as much as 11½ hours are required, on account of transportation and other delays, to apply eight hours on the job. Also the packed lunches the workers are compelled to carry in paper bags and cans turn putrid and unfit for consumption, causing dysentery and other associated diseases. The only answer to this is government control on the Isthmus and despotism at Boulder.

It is generally assumed that the government has no control over the private policies of the Six Companies, Inc., who are building the Boulder Dam. This is especially emphasized with regard to labor. There must be some truth in this belief from the way this company is exploiting labor. Nevertheless, the McClintic Marshall Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., erected the entire steel structural work on the Panama Canal on a contract basis under federal supervision. These employees of the McClintic Marshall Co. enjoyed all the privileges of the employees of the U. S. Government. They lived in the same excellent quarters. They ate their meals at the same hotels and were on an equal basis in all ways with the Government gold employee.

Whether this would have been the policy of the contracting company had it not been for the strict government supervision it is not known. This is only used as an illustration to show what could have been done on the Boulder Dam project had not something slipped.

The Department of Labor seems to have no jurisdiction at Boulder Dam other than to receive and file applications for jobs such as they are. Their duties have been usurped it is generally understood, by the Department of the Interior, formerly headed by Ray Lyman Wilbur, the man who has described the Boulder Dam project as "A cold business proposition." What this departmental head has done in one particular instance corroborates the above belief. Regardless of the fact that Boulder Dam territory is a federal reserve, some agency should be invested with the authority to safeguard the lives of the employees of this project. The instance cited applies to the mine



Metropolitan Museum of Art

CULEBRA CUT

Some of the Very Efficiency, Mastery and Morale of the Canal Job is Captured by Jonas Lie, Artist

safety laws as observed by the state of Nevada.

Mine Laws Abrogated

I will now quote a part from Senator Oddie's protest speech in the Senate against conditions that exist at Boulder and recorded in the Congressional Record of February 15, 1933:

"The Six Companies, Inc., have consistently refused to comply with the mine safety laws of the state of Nevada in that the Six Companies, Inc., through the co-operation of the Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, and the Department of Justice, have caused a temporary injunction to be issued against the state of Nevada and more specifically A. J. Stinson, inspector of mines, restraining him from enforcing any safety measures whatsoever in the operations of the Six Companies, Inc., that would adequately protect the workers. And what is more, federal counsel is provided without cost to assist Six Companies, Inc., in suits now pending

against the state of Nevada. State compensation which the State of Nevada Industrial Commission provides for has risen over 600 per cent since operations have started at Boulder Dam. While the state of Nevada is restrained from enforcing any safety measures whatsoever they are compelled to foot the compensation bills. The price labor pays for this is appalling."

The death rate at Boulder Dam is second only to what occurred in the early days of construction of the Panama Canal when men died like flies, especially under French occupation. When the U. S. Government stepped in, sanitary and other conditions were made nearly perfect. It is doubtful that the cost of the Boulder Dam under contract, is any less than that which the government could have done the job for. The government completed the canal without excessive cost and did a first class job of it. Labor was not driven at a killing pace. Instead labor was aided at

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Organizer Does 1,000 Miles In 30 Hours

By BILL KELLER, Radio Division, L. U. No. 1

Radio Division of L. U. No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.

General News:

This month's mail included interesting stories from Brother Frank E. Grade, of New York City, and radio representative of L. U. No. 3. And the other from Brother C. H. Stoup of the Radio Division of L. U. No. 1. You don't want to fail to read either of them. They are interesting.

Brother Ludgate, our chairman, has let out the word that Bob Coe, one of the old timers of our organization, has been using his spare moments to prepare an article for next month's issue of the WORKER. With his experience, we can expect something good.

Word from Brother M. Marquardt, chief engineer of the labor station, WCFL, of Chicago, told us that Brother Jack Kurilla, also of WCFL, has been assigned the task of writing the news about the Chicago radio men for this column.

To show how our International Representative or organizer, worthy Brother Thomas R. McLean, keeps his time occupied, we might state the following: He was over in New Jersey when something only a thousand miles away needed his attention. What did he do but jump in the old bus, that already had traveled better than three times the total figures of its speedometer, and in 30 hours covered this distance, even though a blizzard and flood tried their best to hold him up. We give this illustration as another way of showing why the radio men have full confidence in Brother McLean putting over his job.

Backing up the article in last issue of the WORKER, submitted by our secretary, Brother K. A. Crank, regarding the public address or amplifier end of the radio game, a letter from the International Office, received by L. U. No. 1, says that all such work belongs to the radio men and that it should be gone after.

Station WAAT

Story of Station Built by Union Men

This is not the first story that Brother Frank E. Grade, radio representative of L. U. No. 3, of New York City, has had in the ELECTRICAL WORKER, but nevertheless, we welcome his story and each month will be looking forward to another one from him. Brother Grade has done lots of good work in forming the Radio Division of L. U. No. 3, and from the reports that we have, there are quite a

Flood nor blizzard fail to halt work of I. B. E. W. representative as he adds members to new division. News from radio centers.

number of radio men in the New York territory who are members of the I. B. E. W. Brother Grade has for this month's copy submitted the following interesting story of a unionized radio station in the New York territory:

The photograph of the transmitter shown is that of Panel No. 1, used to modernize one of the oldest stations in the east.

The unit was designed and constructed in its entirety by members of the I. B. E. W. and was installed in January, 1932. For one year it has operated without any trouble and after the initial adjustment, has performed without once deviating more than five cycles from its assigned frequency (940 k.c.).

The frequency control panel is the first of two panels (second not yet constructed) and has been so built and arranged that the original panel is now controlled by this unit.

In consists of two separate temperature control ovens, a 210 oscillator, two buffer stages of 265s and final buffer stage of 1-862. Separate power supply is incorporated in the panel for plate voltages as well as rectified a. c. for the grid bias.

Each unit is shielded separately by aluminum. High grade equipment is used throughout and sufficient number of meters are provided to allow necessary readings to be taken at a glance.

The design and construction were done by Brothers D. D. Jones, engineer in charge; T. Castellani, assistant, and B. Fairclough and J. Turrini, who comprise the technical staff of WAAT, which has since been augmented by Brother H. Malchow.

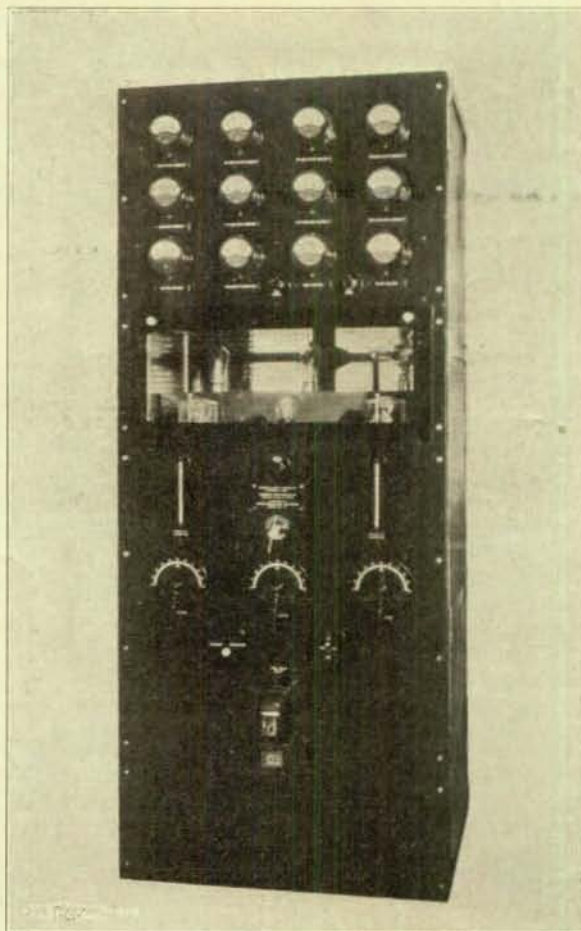
Station WAAT is owned by the Bremmer Broadcast Corporation and during the past year, Local No. 3 had the pleasure of signing an agreement with the owners and management, Mr. Frank Bremmer, Mr. D. Hollenbough and Mr. P. LaStoya. This agreement constitutes the first signed agreement between a New York broadcast station and the radio operators.

Another article will follow shortly on some other fine work performed so efficiently by union men at this same station, namely, the design of the first independently built frequency monitor approved after several weeks' test at the United States Bureau of Standards.

Why Organization?

In introducing the writer of the following article, who is Brother C. H. Stoup, chief engineer of Radio Station WIL, in St. Louis, we will take just a few moments to give you our thoughts about this worthy Brother. Brother Stoup has worked in several radio stations around the country and his long experience in the radio game includes a long list of steamers from back in the days when radio wasn't anything like it is today. No doubt many of you have already read some of his writings about "the old days." We can say that he is one of the loyalest members of our organization and that he at all times has seen to it that all union rules are obeyed on the job. Not only is he loyal to his union but at all times sees that his employer gets a square deal from his men and summing it all up, in a few words, we might say that his job is just like a smooth running motor at all times. In the three years that your writer has known him, he has learned that, except having all the regular faults that are needed to make a man qualify as a radio man, you would

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FIRST CLASS EQUIPMENT

Davis Studios

Doles Paralyzed Business Falling Living Standards Despair	}	vs.	{	Public Works Reviving Business Renewed Purchasing Power Hope
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It seems incredible that in this hour—at this stage of the depression—in a supposedly enlightened country, that we should be called upon to defend planned construction of public works as a relief and job measure. But in times like these the credulity of intelligent men is taxed beyond measure.

To begin with let us notice accepted facts.

From an ardent advocate of public works, and a leading exponent of this plan, Herbert Hoover was transformed as President into a non-believer. He refused to embark upon any such policy though he had a mandate from Congress, and economic urgency, to do so.

It may be supposed, therefore, that there was strong, invisible opposition to planned construction, and that this opposition came from those who feel that their economic interests would be jeopardized. Inasmuch as business men, industrialists, and labor could not possibly be adversely affected, it may be fairly concluded that this opposition came from that seat of all national reaction, the banks. Further, it may be concluded that this opposition has not been removed; that it still exists as an ever-increasing menace.

This opposition is given in the face of successful experience with public works in every country of the Western World. Australia, Austria, Canada, Czecho Slovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Russia—all have used planned construction in time of depression. It is not an untried entity. It has the support of such economists as Keynes of England; Cassell of Sweden; Milhaud of Switzerland; Stephan of Germany; and Carver, Douglas, Bonbright, Foster, Berman, Haber, Gulick, Lubin and Lorwin of the United States. It is a sound, statistically proved program of relief.

Opponents of public works hold brutally to the philosophy of deflation. Bankers, themselves accepting government aid, refuse it to every other section of the population. They hold to the insane proposition that everything must go to smash, must reach the zero point, before improvement can begin. Everything, of course, but banks, and interest rates. Now a public works program more nearly simulates actual business conditions than any that can be devised. Economist Keynes says, "In so far as the greater volume of employment and business means that wage earners carry in their pockets increased purchasing power in bank notes, and that business men keep at their banks an increasing purchasing power in bank deposits, there can be an increased volume of credit of an entirely *innocent* and *non-inflationary* description."

It is true that government finances are in a mess due to the poor managership of Andrew Mellon and Ogden Mills. But even so the government is fully capable of floating five billion in construction bonds, if it cared to face the unemployment problem with the same forthrightness as it faced the bank crisis.

There is plenty of work to do. Schools are needed—hundreds of them. Flood control is needed, as the recent costly rampage of the Ohio shows us. How trivial that resourceful Americans act like passive Chinese and allow rivers repeatedly to destroy property and erase human lives simply because they will not embark upon public works program. Public hospitals, garages, and rural electrification are also needed badly.

Moreover the most advanced industrial nation of the world, these benighted states, reeks with slums. Mere erasement of slum areas, if undertaken, would provide enough work to pull a half dozen nations like ours out of the doldrums. One million homes in New York City alone are without proper bathing facilities. *Only one half of American homes measure up to the minimum standard of health and decency.* It is unbelievable but perhaps 33 per cent of American homes are without sewers or city water.

Who said America is overbuilt? America is only half-built. Its slums are festering sores, teeming sources of disease and crime.

It is to be expected President Roosevelt will not listen to bankers and halt public works programs. It is to be expected that he will approach this socially sound remedy with the same far-flung vision and warm humanity as he has approached Muscle Shoals.

"The greatest hope for sustained building activity for the next five to 10 years is to be found in those types of construction that serve a community need but are conducted by private business enterprise with the co-operation of public authority." So says the American Construction Council of which Franklin Delano Roosevelt is honorary president.

Executive Council Faces Many Problems

Minutes of Meeting of the International Executive Council as of March, 1933

THE regular meeting of the International Executive Council opened at International Headquarters, Room 609, 1200 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., March 14, 1933, Chas. M. Paulsen presiding.

The Chair appointed G. C. Gadbois and Jas. F. Casey as auditing committee.

An appeal from Local Union No. 86 for financial assistance was considered. After the appeal was reviewed, discussed and given thorough consideration, it was moved and seconded that the secretary stand instructed to explain to the local union that on account of the lack of funds and the numerous demands for financial assistance and remissions of per capita, it was impossible for the council to grant the local union's request. The motion was adopted.

The appeal of E. Baguette, explaining reasons for skips and delays in his payments of per capita and requesting that the arrearages be eliminated, was presented. After the matter was given thorough consideration, it was moved and seconded that the member be instructed that the International Executive Council cannot change the record of a member's standing in the Brotherhood. Motion carried.

The appeal of John J. Sullivan and Moe Smith, members of Local Union No. 3, from the decision of the International President was considered. All the facts in this case were reviewed and the council could not find where the appellants had presented any substantiating evidence that there was any illegality or fraud in the election of the local union's election board. The president, in his review, gave the appellants an opportunity, if they had any substantiating evidence to present it, which they have failed to do. Therefore, it was moved and seconded that the decision of the International President be sustained. Motion carried.

Applications for pensions as submitted by the International Secretary were then considered. Each application was reviewed.

Examination of the members' records showed that the following were qualified to receive pensions in accordance with the provisions of the constitution:

L. U.	Member
I. O.	John F. Cox
I. O.	E. B. Minor
I. O.	W. H. Mitchell
I. O.	Hall A. Munger
I. O.	John McCullough
I. O.	F. O. Post
I. O.	Geo. H. Thurston
1	Henry G. Riepe
1	Adam Opel
3	Joseph I. Cullen
3	Frederick W. Brewer
3	Wm. D. Hamilton
3	Neil Nelson

L. U.	Member
3	M. B. Papazian
3	John E. Sheriff
5	Alex McLean
5	Edward A. Weed
9	Michael J. Bresney
9	John Griffin
17	Patrick Cotter
38	Geo. Bateson
46	Alex Washington
52	Minton E. Burt
52	Frank Wilson
58	M. L. Purkey
66	Geo. W. Daubrosky
68	David K. Miller
103	William G. Barton
103	David R. Gray
103	Leonard W. E. Kimball
103	Frank Mellin
113	Arthur A. Stanton
124	Walter Freeman
134	Amos Cook
134	J. J. Cusick
134	John Etges
134	F. W. Forsberg
134	Fred A. Godfrey
134	Paul C. Stephens
247	Jos. H. Armstrong
247	Wm. H. Conklin
328	John S. Joyce
373	Nathan Roe
595	Geo. W. Young
723	Jacob N. Madden

It was moved and seconded that pensions on the above named members be granted and that the International Secretary notify them in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. Motion carried.

On the following applications for pension, it was discovered that some of the applicants had not 20 years' continuous standing while others were not 65 years of age when their applications were considered by their local unions:

L. U.	Name
3	William K. Allen
3	James Martin
3	Matt Smith
52	Nelson M. Kafka
67	Geo. A. Burnham
103	Claude S. Boardman
134	Peter Stichter
134	W. C. McConnell
134	D. L. Bernard

The constitution provides that a member to be eligible for pension must be 65 years of age and must be in continuous good standing for 20 years immediately preceding his application. The constitution further provides that his application must first be presented and acted upon favorably by the member's local union. Therefore, application for pension on any member who had not attained the age of 65 years or who had not 20 years' continuous good standing when applying to his local union for pension should not have been acted on favorably by his local union. In the

above cases, the local unions took favorable action, while the members either had not the required standing or had not attained the required age. Therefore, the council instructed the secretary to notify the local unions and the members why favorable action could not be taken and that if they maintain their continuous good standing they will be able to make application to their local unions so that those applications may be presented to the council at its September meeting.

The following applications for pension were held over because of a controversy as to the members' ages. Each of the applicants gave an age in 1922 on his application for benefit certificate in the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association which would not make him 65 years at the present time and no evidence has been presented to prove that the age given in 1922 was incorrect.

L. U.	Name
134	S. Norris
134	Thomas O'Neil
134	Paul C. Roberts
134	D. L. Barlow
134	A. C. Taylor

These applications will be considered at the next meeting of the council if proof as to ages can be furnished.

The council discussed with the International Secretary and the International Treasurer the financial situation and the condition of the banking of the International's funds. After a thorough discussion, it was decided that there should be a further diversification of the funds of the Brotherhood.

It was moved and seconded that the International Secretary stand instructed to open an account for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with the American Security and Trust Company at Washington, D. C., funds to be withdrawn by check in the name of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers signed by the International Secretary and the International Treasurer. Motion was adopted.

It was moved and seconded that the International Secretary be instructed that as soon as he has sufficient funds he open an account in the name of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with the American Security and Trust Company to be known as the secretary's account for the depositing of daily receipts, withdrawals and transfers from this fund to be made by check in the name of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers signed by the International Secretary. Motion was adopted.

The council advised with the International President at length on the overhead operating expenditures of

(Continued on page 184)

Detailed Results of Referendum

AS OF JANUARY 15, 1933

Totals

In Favor of
33,885

Opposed
4,108

L. U. No.	City	State	Favor Opp.	L. U. No.	City	State	Favor Opp.	L. U. No.	City	State	Favor Opp.
1	St. Louis, Mo.		650	180	Vallejo, Calif.		63	429	Nashville, Tenn.		20
2	St. Louis, Mo.		132	181	Utica, N. Y.		30	430	Racine, Wis.		19
3	New York City, N. Y.		6456	185	Helena, Mont.		57	431	Mason City, Iowa		6
4	New Orleans, La.		7	193	Springfield, Ill.		100	434	Douglas, Ariz.		11
5	Pittsburgh, Pa.		638	194	Shreveport, La.		18	435	Winnipeg, Man., Canada		64
6	San Francisco, Calif.		390	195	Milwaukee, Wis.		7	437	Fall River, Mass.		21
7	Springfield, Mass.		120	196	Rockford, Ill.		60	441	Santa Ana, Calif.		11
8	Toledo, Ohio		115	200	Anaconda, Mont.		90	444	Ponca City, Okla.		11
9	Chicago, Ill.		927	205	Detroit, Mich.		17	449	Pocatello, Idaho		14
11	Albany, N. Y.		15	208	Norwalk, Conn.		17	458	Aberdeen, Wash.		15
12	Pueblo, Colo.		11	211	Atlantic City, N. J.		122	461	Aurora, Ill.		31
15	Jersey City, N. J.		12	212	Cincinnati, Ohio		341	465	San Diego, Calif.		84
16	Evansville, Ind.		11	213	Vancouver, B. C., Can.		403	470	Haverhill, Mass.		11
17	Detroit, Mich.		683	214	Chicago, Ill.		75	471	Millinocket, Maine		17
20	New York City, N. Y.		111	222	Bar Harbor, Maine		7	474	Memphis, Tenn.		15
21	Philadelphia, Pa.		16	223	Brockton, Mass.		18	481	Indianapolis, Ind.		202
22	Omaha, Nebr.		91	225	Norwich, Conn.		11	483	Tacoma, Wash.		105
25	Long Island City, N. Y.		139	226	Topeka, Kans.		12	492	Montreal, Que., Canada		41
26	Washington, D. C.		43	228	Allentown-Easton, Pa.		3	494	Milwaukee, Wis.		451
27	Baltimore, Md.		14	229	York, Pa.		12	501	Yonkers, N. Y.		441
28	Baltimore, Md.		352	230	Victoria, B. C., Can.		92	502	St. John, N. B., Canada		20
33	New Castle, Pa.		8	233	Newark, N. J.		34	508	Savannah, Ga.		20
34	Peoria, Ill.		87	235	Taunton, Mass.		10	509	Lockport, N. Y.		10
35	Hartford, Conn.		51	237	Niagara Falls, N. Y.		18	510	Grand Island, Nebr.		5
36	Sacramento, Calif.		34	238	Asheville, N. C.		19	514	Detroit, Mich.		18
37	New Britain, Conn.		31	240	Muscatine, Iowa		17	522	Lawrence, Mass.		43
38	Cleveland, Ohio		876	241	Ithaca, N. Y.		15	525	Danbury, Conn.		26
39	Cleveland, Ohio		206	243	Salinas, Calif.		10	528	Milwaukee, Wis.		66
40	Hollywood, Calif.		312	245	Toledo, Ohio		76	532	Billings, Mont.		63
41	Buffalo, N. Y.		49	246	Steubenville, Ohio		16	535	Evansville, Ind.		15
42	Utica, N. Y.		10	247	Schenectady, N. Y.		10	536	Schenectady, N. Y.		12
43	Syracuse, N. Y.		44	250	San Jose, Calif.		12	537	San Francisco, Calif.		18
45	Buffalo, N. Y.		10	252	Ann Arbor, Mich.		18	540	Canton, Ohio		18
46	Seattle, Wash.		285	255	Ashland, Wis.		6	544	Hornell, N. Y.		20
48	Portland, Oreg.		189	256	Pittsburg, Mass.		26	545	St. Joseph, Mo.		16
50	Oakland, Calif.		57	257	Jefferson City, Mo.		8	548	Quebec, Ontario, Can.		9
51	Peoria, Ill.		25	259	Salem, Mass.		56	552	Lewistown, Mont.		12
52	Newark, N. J.		33	263	Dubuque, Iowa		7	555	Detroit, Mich.		7
53	Kansas City, Mo.		31	265	Lincoln, Nebr.		12	559	Kenora, Ontario, Can.		10
54	Columbus, Ohio		31	269	Trenton, N. J.		101	561	Montreal, Quebec, Can.		195
55	Des Moines, Iowa		14	271	Wichita, Kans.		6	565	Bridgeport, Conn.		7
58	Detroit, Mich.		1074	276	Superior, Wis.		11	567	Portland, Maine		22
59	Dallas, Texas		12	280	Salem, Oreg.		12	568	Montreal, Quebec, Can.		50
60	San Antonio, Texas		40	281	Anderson, Ind.		14	569	San Diego, Calif.		23
64	Youngstown, Ohio		65	284	Pittsfield, Mass.		15	571	McGill, Nev.		8
65	Butte, Mont.		39	288	Waterloo, Iowa		9	573	Warren, Ohio		7
66	Houston, Texas		229	291	Boise, Idaho		9	574	Bremerton, Wash.		52
67	Quincy, Ill.		12	292	Minneapolis, Minn.		217	575	Portsmouth, Ohio		18
68	Denver, Colo.		155	298	Michigan City, Ind.		13	577	Appleton, Wis.		9
73	Spokane, Wash.		38	302	Richmond, Calif.		2	580	Olympia, Wash.		7
75	Grand Rapids, Mich.		5	305	Fort Wayne, Ind.		10	584	Tulsa, Okla.		79
76	Tacoma, Wash.		77	306	Akron, Ohio		16	588	Lowell, Mass.		40
77	Seattle, Wash.		173	308	St. Petersburg, Fla.		10	591	Stockton, Calif.		8
79	Syracuse, N. Y.		90	309	East St. Louis, Ill.		328	595	Oakland, Calif.		171
82	Dayton, Ohio		95	312	Spencer, N. C.		58	599	Iowa City, Iowa		21
86	Rochester, N. Y.		220	313	Wilmington, Del.		37	601	Champaign-Urbana, Ill.		27
87	Newark, Ohio		8	318	Knoxville, Tenn.		14	602	Amarillo, Texas		12
90	New Haven, Conn.		105	325	Binghamton, N. Y.		53	605	St. John, N. B., Canada		103
93	East Liverpool, Ohio		7	329	Shreveport, La.		21	611	Albuquerque, N. Mex.		6
94	Kewanee, Ill.		8	332	San Jose, Calif.		40	613	San Rafael, Calif.		88
96	Worcester, Mass.		98	333	Portland, Me.		107	619	Hot Springs, Ark.		14
98	Philadelphia, Pa.		760	339	Fort William, Ont., Can.		57	622	Lynn, Mass.		6
99	Providence, R. I.		135	345	Mobile, Ala.		6	623	Butte, Mont.		36
100	Fresno, Calif.		34	347	Des Moines, Iowa		21	629	Moncton, N. B., Can.		31
103	Boston, Mass.		1388	348	Calgary, Alta., Can.		155	630	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.		6
104	Boston, Mass.		231	349	Miami, Fla.		33	631	Newburgh, N. Y.		24
105	Hamilton, Ont., Can.		60	350	Hannibal, Mo.		11	632	Atlanta, Ga.		18
106	Jamestown, N. Y.		40	351	Olean, N. Y.		9	636	Toronto, Ontario, Can.		43
107	Grand Rapids, Mich.		27	352	Lansing, Mich.		35	642	Meriden, Conn.		15
108	Tampa, Fla.		11	353	Toronto, Ont., Canada		300	644	Goose Creek, Texas		8
109	Rock Island, Ill.		10	354	Salt Lake City, Utah		17	646	Sheridan, Wyo.		6
113	Colorado Springs, Colo.		42	357	Las Vegas, Nev.		7	648	Hamilton, Ohio		52
114	Fort Dodge, Iowa		11	368	Indianapolis, Ind.		10	649	Alton, Ill.		26
115	Kingston, Ont., Can.		8	369	Louisville, Ky.		62	654	Kingston, N. Y.		7
116	Fort Worth, Texas		52	370	Twin Falls, Idaho		7	655	Calgary, Alta., Canada		11
117	Elgin, Ill.		14	372	Boone, Iowa		13	656	Birmingham, Ala.		17
122	Great Falls, Mont.		29	377	Lynn, Mass.		70	664	New York City, N. Y.		46
124	Kansas City, Mo.		342	379	Charlotte, N. C.		8	665	Lansing, Mich.		11
125	Portland, Oreg.		513	380	Norristown, Pa.		8	666	Richmond, Va.		26
129	Elyria, Ohio		27	382	Columbia, S. C.		20	668	Lafayette, Ind.		12
130	New Orleans, La.		145	393	Havre, Mont.		33	670	Fargo, N. Dak.		10
131	Kalamazoo, Mich.		10	395	Millville, N. J.		3	677	Cristobal, C. Z., Panama		82
133	Middletown, N. Y.		21	396	Boston, Mass.		59	680	Fond du Lac, Wis.		7
134	Chicago, Ill.		6000	401	Reno, Nev.		25	681	Wichita Falls, Texas		7
135	LaCrosse, Wis.		20	403	Norfolk, Va.		8	683	Columbus, Ohio		26
139	Elmira, N. Y.		40	405	Cedar Rapids, Iowa		17	684	Modesto, Calif.		20
143	Harrisburg, Pa.		16	406	Stratford, Ont., Canada		23	691	Glendale, Calif.		10
145	Rock Island, Ill.		28	407	Brownsville, Texas		8	694	Youngstown, Ohio		57
150	Waukegan, Ill.		27	408	Missoula, Mont.		95	697	Gary, Ind.		119
151	San Francisco, Calif.		294	409	Winnipeg, Man., Canada		42	702	West Frankfort, Ill.		27
152	Deer Lodge, Mont.		35	411	Warren, Ohio		11	704	Dubuque, Iowa		22
156	Fort Worth, Texas		32	413	Santa Barbara, Calif.		55	707	Holyoke, Mass.		34
159	Madison, Wis.		53	416	Bozeman, Mont.		15	710	Northampton, Mass.		14
164	Jersey City, N. J.		100	417	Coffeyville, Kans.		11	711	Long Beach, Calif.		65
169	Fresno, Calif.		9	418	Pasadena, Calif.		118	713	Chicago, Ill.		400
175	Chattanooga, Tenn.		14	421	Concord, N. H.		16	714	Minot, N. Dak.		13
177	Jacksonville, Fla.		48	424	Edmonton, Alta., Canada		11	716	Houston, Texas		140
178	Canton, Ohio		10	428	Bakersfield, Calif.		14				

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President Roosevelt's Dilemma

A review of President Roosevelt's first month in office presents a dazzling picture of a brave and attractive personality doing battle with an almost impossible situation. A fair measure of his efforts must take into consideration the fact that he fell heir to a schedule obstructed for four years, by a do-nothing Congress and administrator, and by the fact that the bank collapse tumbled in upon him at the hour of his taking office.

Still the American people, and his millions of friends should not become confused by the dazzling and welcome speed with which the new executive has met emergencies. These friends must see that Mr. Roosevelt is in a position at this moment not unlike Mr. Hoover's, a situation which presents a vexed conflict, as between two general courses of action.

On the morning after the banks resumed business, it was announced in the press that 38 billions of dollars were stored in the coffers of these banks now and at last opened. At the same time, it became known that loans—what there were of them—were being made to mortgage and business operators at the accustomed rate of interest of 6 per cent—the old rate of 1929 and prior thereto. In short, Mr. Roosevelt, like Mr. Hoover, had saved the banks, but he had done nothing to get the wheels of industry moving—to give wages, and increase purchasing power.

This is written not to hint blame of the new President. It is written to scan facts realistically. President Roosevelt's dilemma consists in having money stored and idle sufficient to start business, but as yet with no plan, method or power to secure the money and put it to work.

It will not go automatically to work. Bankers will never put it to work because there is no promise of quick and larger profits. And so it must remain idle, while a rich nation slumps deeper and deeper into a buying famine, into unemployment, and into despair.

The dilemma exists because our whole machinery of government, our whole national life and national psychology are against taking the necessary steps. The necessary steps are simple. It is to take the money from where it is, and put it where it is needed.

This is regarded as paternalism, as radicalism, but it is the only thing that will work, and can work, and so it was declared a few days before March 4 by an aide to the President himself.

Until this is done, all other measures are palliatives and subterfuges.

Minimum Bank Reforms

The spectacle of thieving and lawless bankers getting the full measure of justice would be refreshing, and will satisfy a primitive urge to wreak vengeance where vengeance is due, but this is not bank reform, and bank reform is needed. There are certain minimum reforms which the American people should clamor for until they get them.

(1) Deposits guaranteed preferably by making the Postal Savings banks not only repositories but personal credit stations with checking privileges. These banks should stay liquid, so that depositors might have instantaneous withdrawal rights.

(2) Separation of commercial and private banks, and rigid federal supervision of both.

(3) No speculation.

Even these reforms would not end the pernicious practice now exercised by big bankers of controlling industrial and social policies through the control of credit. Until such control is wrested from them, there will be no economic planning in America of a social character, and no real government by constituted authorities. Only full and unqualified public ownership of banks will accomplish this end.

Pity German Labor

What a fatigued people can do when its nerves are ragged with anxiety is illustrated by Germany's plunge into Hitlerism. A flashing oratorical style, unscrupulous promises, a modern sense for organization, have placed an adventurer at Germany's helm, and civilized values have received another blow or two. His strong-arming the Jewish race is a slur on humanity.

The most to be pitied are German labor unions. Hitler has placed at the head of the labor portfolio the labor-hating employer of the nation, the king of company unionism. It is as if a President of the United States had appointed Walter Gordon Merritt, or James Emery Secretary of Labor. This union foe is pledged to uproot, rend, scatter and destroy the trade union movement. It remains to be seen whether this is possible, but it should be remarked that Hitler has set for himself some task.

It is to be regretted that the American labor movement has no way in which to aid the German unions. For if they go, labor the world over will be adversely affected.

What May Be Expected

The standard of living of America is dimly falling. Wages are being driven down. Whether President Roosevelt intended it or not, his honorable redemption of a campaign pledge to cut government expenses has served not only to penalize government employees in drastic wage cuts, but to encourage hard-boiled private employers to follow suit. The proudest nation on earth is now about where it was in 1900, as far as living standards go, and this is nothing to boast of.

There are still those who believe—mostly big and discredited bankers—that a policy of continued deflation must be followed, and it is being followed with a vengeance. The

costs are terrible to behold, in human life, happiness and welfare.

What else may be expected? As the standard of living is driven downward, there will come an hour of artificial inflation, and then the unemployed, half-employed, and drastically docked workers will be caught between falling wages and kiting prices—between the lower millstone of deflated wages, and the upper millstone of inflated prices.

While writhing beneath the artificially produced condition—all, in order to save taxing those who still have—the underlying population will likely have before it the spectacle of a government urging its people to buy bonds. For it is reported in Washington that the government expects to take the financial cause directly to the people, and by using war psychology, phraseology, and methodology put on new "Liberty loan" drives.

Even these things can be borne if by these anguished methods, business is set in motion, but we would not be honest unless we added, we are skeptical of business recovering by any such processes.

Bogus Radicals Lawyers with scant professional ideals have started to prey on labor unions even as so-called ambulance-chasers used to make utilities their target. These lawyers take cases of unemployed union members on the ground that the union is legally responsible for their unemployment. This action is proposed at a time when 50 to 90 per cent of the union membership is out of work. Under such conditions the union is about as much responsible for unemployment of a member as the President of the United States is responsible for Chinese deaths in Manchuria: both happen to be co-existent.

Union members who go to court under such circumstances not only violate the constitution of the union, they also violate every unwritten law of the labor movement. Those members, who pose as radicals, as bringers of the light, as heralds of the new day; those members who condemn class collaboration, lack of democracy, and union corruption, and then turn to capitalistic-minded lawyers, and the courts on the flimsy pretext that the union has kept them out of work should forfeit the respect of every intellectually honest radical in the country. They have fastened the tentacles of a hostile system a little tighter round the throat of labor. They have settled the system they pretend to hate a little more firmly in the saddle.

A Tribute to Our Membership One of the most gratifying facts of this dark year is the result of the referendum election in this organization. At a time when unemployment is up, when depression has sapped the nation, when it is hard to think coolly and wisely, when suspicion of the motives and of the actions of others is easy to harbor, the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers voted 33,885 to hold, and 4,108 not to hold the regular convention this year. This is a tribute to the sanity, loyalty and intelligence of the membership. It also presupposes hope for this organization. If lying tongues, hunger, hostile capitalists, joblessness, and a

collapsed business system can not destroy our unity—then nothing can. This organization will survive the depression, and become a still greater power in the electrical industry.

This publication never assumes an apologetic air. It never has to. It is not doing so now. But it can assure the membership that their officials are worthy of their confidence and serving with devotion, loyalty and intelligence the common cause.

Darkness Before Dawn This is the age of black reaction. This is an hour of conservatism's triumph. This type of the world's economic life is not unlike that of 1818 to 1848, when Metternich dominated Europe and built by lies, trickery, subterfuge, bribes and power, obstructions and obstacles against a rising young democracy. Metternich's policy by suppression succeeded, always seemed to succeed, for a while, but by 1848 he was discredited, his life was in danger, and Europe was aflame with democratic revolt. It is always thus. Vigorous, persistent, corrupt suppression is a good sign as well as a painful fact; it is a sign of fear, hate, and defeat on the part of outworn, desperate conservatives. It is true in politics—darkness, intense darkness, precedes the dawn.

Interest Rates and Banks It is a curious and biting commentary on American psychology and ethics that while wages are being shoved down, nothing is said about interest rates, and nothing is said about the refusal of bankers to loan money to business men. Listen to W. R. Angell, president of Continental Motors:

"The banks for many months prior to the 'holding' were not interested in helping out industry. The banks will not loan even though there is every justification for doing so."

Recently a writer in the New York Times made an analysis of mortgage loans made in Manhattan. Here are his findings:

MORTGAGE LOANS IN MANHATTAN
January-February, 1933

At	Amount	Percentage of Total
6 per cent.....	\$7,905,330	64.0
5½ per cent.....	816,555	6.6
5 per cent.....	1,718,800	13.8
4½ per cent.....	176,800	1.4
4 per cent.....	508,900	4.1
Unusual rates.....	422,759	3.4
Interest not stated.....	827,939	6.7
Total	\$12,377,083	100.0

It would be a pleasant thing if wage-cutters would turn to the real cause of business stagnation for a change.

As a matter of emergency President Roosevelt has faced banking and farming questions. Unemployment was an emergency question before either of these two. He could do no more sensible, constructive and popular thing than to make the 30-hour week and its variant a matter of executive order.



WOMAN'S WORK



PROPER CARE OF SHOES MEANS WORTH WHILE SAVINGS

By SALLY LUNN

"TWO more pairs of shoes this month," said Evelyn mournfully, "and I don't know where the money is coming from. But the kids have to have shoes. With the weather so bad now I don't like to have them running around getting their feet sopping wet."

"Can't the shoes they have be repaired?" said her husband, in a despondent tone, for he was working only intermittently and did not know how long the present job would last.

"I don't think it would be worth the cost," said Evelyn. She went to the children's room and returned with the shoes. "Look at them. What do you think?"

The shoes were badly scuffed and shabby. One of Tommy's little oxfords had ripped at the seam across the toe. Billy's showed evidences of having been soaked in a mud puddle and then dried too quickly, for the leather had dried hard and cracked. On both pairs the soles and heels were almost completely worn out.

"I guess you are right," said George, "but shoes are a mighty big item in our household expenses. It ought to be possible to make them last longer. Try to get some better shoes, and let's see if we can't keep them in better condition. When I was a boy on the farm I used to oil my boots to make them waterproof. I think we ought to find out something about the care of shoes. We might make our own last longer, too."

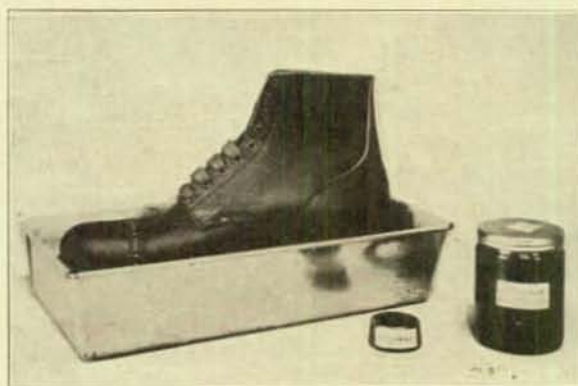
Proper care will do wonders in extending the life of shoes and at the same time will keep them looking like new. Forming the right habits about the care of footwear is certainly worth while, and if we do it now because we have to make every penny count, we'll like to continue it because of the savings in shoe bills and the better appearance that will result. Children especially should be encouraged to form the habit of keeping their shoes clean, polishing them regularly, and oiling them once or twice a month with a little castor oil, and to avoid getting them soaking wet.

Bulletin Gives Good Tips

There are many good suggestions for the proper care of shoes in the bulletin from the U. S. Department of Agriculture known as Farmers' Bulletin No. 1523, "Leather Shoes—Selection and

Care," which I picked up recently. Although this is not a new bulletin it seemed to me one that would be particularly useful right now, as I am sure many of my readers are feeling despondent over shoe bills.

In the selection of shoes, especially those which will receive hard wear, such as men's work shoes, and children's shoes, some precautions may be observed to select shoes that will be extra serviceable. For example, most sole leather is vegetable tanned; but chrome sole leather, which is tanned with compounds



Courtesy U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Waterproofing work shoes is not difficult nor expensive. Here is all the equipment you need. A mixture of petrolatum and beeswax is used, one of the formulae given with this article.

of chromium, wears longer. The natural, or unwaxed chrome leather has a light bluish-green color, and is the longest-wearing sole leather made. However, in the natural state it is very porous and is not suited for outdoor wear except in very dry regions. When filled with waxes and greases the leather has a much darker appearance and is more nearly waterproof, still being more than ordinarily durable; hence very desirable for work shoes.

Among the best leathers for shoe uppers are calfskin, which is very strong and pliable and is probably the most satisfactory and serviceable leather for year 'round wear. For women's shoes, kid leather is rated as excellent; but it is often imitated in sheepskin for cheap shoes. Sheepskin is loose and stretchy and not durable; it has a tendency to get out of shape and scuff or peel. Patent leather is made by coating leather with special varnishes or enamels. Patent colt is of superior quality. All patent leather shoes will eventually

crack or develop fine checks in the finish, but are usually very durable and nearly waterproof. Colt skins and horsehides make very durable uppers for men's shoes.

Wetted soles usually give longer service than other types, not only because on the average they are heavier but also because they can be more easily and more neatly repaired. Owing to the absence of tacks and stitches through the insole the inside finish of wetted shoes is smooth. In shoes known as the McKay type the outsole, upper and insole are sewed together by stitches that pass through the insole. Consequently a row of stitches, and also, because they cannot be removed in the McKay construction, a line of clinched lasting tacks are left on the inside of the shoe. These at times hurt the feet. McKay type shoes cannot be as readily and as neatly repaired as wetted shoes. Feel the inside of the shoe for tacks. Turned shoes and slippers are light weight and flexible because the upper is sewed wrong side out to the sole and then turned right side out; they are not of the durable type intended for hard wear. Women's and infant's shoes and slippers are usually of the turned or else the McKay type.

The fitting of shoes must be studied carefully, for shoes that are too short or too tight or shaped wrong will cause deformities of the feet that are very painful and expensive to correct. Be sure to buy shoes that are long enough to have a little space beyond the toes; also wide enough in the toe to allow a normal spread of the foot in walking. This is very important in children's shoes as it allows their feet to develop in a natural, healthy shape. Bunions, corns, and many other foot ailments are due to wrongly fitting shoes.

Care Saves Cash

Because leather is after all the hides of animals, and in its natural state contains a small but well-distributed amount of oil, it will be ruined by anything that removes the oil, such as mud, water or excessive dryness. Oil and grease keep leather in a pliable state and preserve it. Therefore, the life of boots and shoes may be extended by keeping them clean, pliable, and water resistant. Shoes for heavy outdoor wear need

greasing. Those for street wear need polishing only, though the soles may be oiled or greased.

Frequent polishing, especially with flexible wax polishes, which contain a good deal of oil, keeps leather soft and pliable and gives it a finish that helps to turn water and prevent the collection of dust and grease. A light, even oiling with a little castor oil on a cheesecloth pad once or twice a month helps to keep patent leather uppers from cracking. Light colored leathers, of course, should not be oiled because it will discolor them. Accidental oil spots can be removed by quickly spreading over them a thick film of pure rubber cement such as is sometimes found in tire patching kits. As soon as it is dry the film should be peeled off and the stain usually will come with it. When shoes get wet they must be dried carefully and not too fast. Here is the way to do it:

Wash off mud and grit with lukewarm water. Oil street shoes with castor oil; work shoes with one of the preparations to be described for greasing shoes. Oil applied lightly and evenly and well rubbed in will take a good shine when dry. Straighten the counter, heel, vamp, and toe. Stuff the shoes with crumpled paper to keep the shape and hasten drying. Finally set the shoes aside in a place that is not too warm and let them dry slowly.

Work shoes will give better service if greased occasionally, will wear longer, and keep the feet dry. As lime, Portland cement, lye, and other alkaline substances quickly ruin leather, if not protected by grease, a man who is in the building trades should find it worth while to take care of his shoes. Among the best materials for greasing shoes are neat's foot, cod, and castor oils, tallow and wool grease, or mixtures of them.

Formulae Clearly Offered

First brush the soles and uppers thoroughly to remove all dust and

dirt and then warm the shoes carefully, bearing in mind the danger of burning them if they are wet. Apply the warm oil or grease, which should never be hotter than the hand can bear, with a swab of wool or flannel, and rub it well into the leather, preferably with the palm of the hand. Take special care to work the grease in thoroughly where the sole is fastened to the upper, as water soaks through there most often. Let the greased shoes dry in a warm, but not hot place.

Linemen's boots and the shoes of other men who work outdoors in all weathers, should by all means be waterproofed. It is not hard to do. Several formulae are given in the bulletin.

Formula 1

Natural wool grease, ounces _____ 8



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD STEW

Almost every country has a characteristic dish of slowly cooked meat from the less tender parts of beef or of lamb, or pork, or poultry. Familiar examples are Hungarian goulash, Irish stew, French ragout, and fricasee chicken. Lamb is generally the basis of an "Irish" stew, but it probably takes its name rather from the potatoes in it than because it is exclusively made in Ireland. The combination of lamb with vegetables is extra good, and you can have as many potatoes with it as you wish. The main thing about this or any other really well-made stew is to flour and brown the pieces of meat first, before you add water and stew them.

Lamb Stew

2 pounds of lean raw lamb	1 green pepper, chopped
2 tablespoons fat	1 quart water
½ cup sliced onion	Flour
3 cups diced carrots	Salt and pepper

Breast, shoulder, neck, flank, and trimmings are all good for lamb stew. Wipe the meat with a damp cloth, cut into small pieces, and roll in flour. Melt the fat in a skillet, add the onion, cook until it turns yellow, and add the meat. When the meat and onion have browned delicately, transfer them to a kettle, and add the water, after first pouring it into the skillet so as to get the full benefit of the browned fat. Cover, and simmer for one hour. Then add the carrots, green pepper, and seasonings, and cook 20 minutes longer. If the stew is not thick enough, add one tablespoon of flour mixed with two tablespoons of cold water, and cook for several minutes longer, stirring constantly. Serve piping hot with brown potatoes cooked separately and garnish with parsley.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84,
613 AND 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

We greatly appreciate your interest in the auxiliaries and the space given them in your most valuable JOURNAL and trust that our page will be so overflowing with letters this month that you will have to omit my offering. However, we do want you to know that the Atlanta Auxiliary is here to stay! We have pledged ourselves together to "keep on keeping on."

New interest is shown at every meeting and the way our members are studying the political situation is more than encouraging. Yes! We are going to vote; perhaps have to cook a long time before we make the money to pay our taxes, but we will do it and reap the glory.

Our principal aim is to discipline ourselves and have a progressive auxiliary, taking our much-admired and honored Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as our example, who can not only be a wife and mother behind the four walls of the White House but a wide-awake citizen, taking part in all that is good for the advancement of education and welfare of our very own down-trodden, suffering people. Her very picture and the information given by Miss Schneiderman should be a refreshing inspiration to women in all walks of life.

During the session of legislature the officers of the Federation of Labor and the Atlanta Federation of Trades cannot be complimented too highly for their loyal and efficient support they gave us during those long, trying hours, getting the bills of social legislation passed. How proud we are of them. Think of it! From now on "a safe and honest primary."

Auxiliaries, wake up! Spring is here! Give our editor a big rush.

MRS. DEWEY L. JOHNSON,
623 Terrace Avenue,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dark petrolatum, ounces	4
Paraffin wax, ounces	4

Formula 2

Petrolatum, pound	1
Beeswax, ounces	2

Formula 3

Petrolatum, ounces	8
Paraffin wax, ounces	4
Wool grease, ounces	4
Crude turpentine gum, ounces	2

Formula 4

Tallow, ounces	12
Cod oil, ounces	4

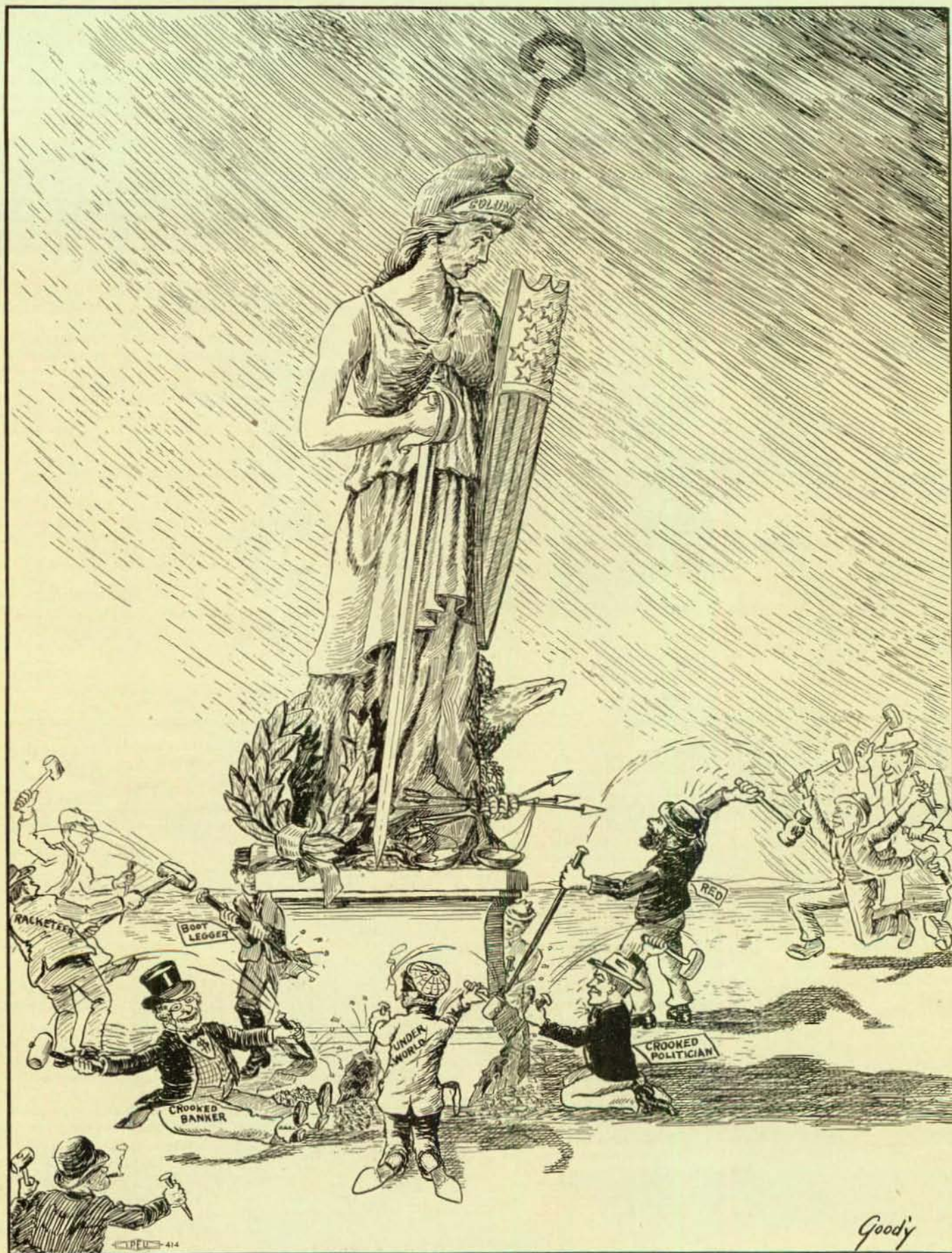
Melt together the ingredients of the formula you select by warming them carefully and stirring thoroughly. Apply the grease when it is warm, but never hotter than the hand can bear.

Grease thoroughly the edge of the sole and the welt, as this is where shoes leak most, and completely saturate the sole with the grease. This can be done most conveniently by letting the shoes stand for about 15 minutes in a shallow pan containing enough of the melted waterproofing material to cover the entire sole. Rubber heels, however, should

(Continued on page 178)

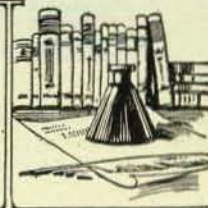
FOUNDATIONS WILL HOLD

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harris S. Goodwin





CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Good old spring is with us again, and with our new President in office and getting things running for good times again, the people feel better today and are looking forward to better times soon in having the beer bill passed and hoping that the brewing interests live up to the promises it would not be long before some of the boys will be working on new building and quite some alteration in hotels and road houses and we all hope it will come soon, the sooner the better, to go back to the good old days when you can enjoy your lunch and a good hot day with a good glass of beer.

House cleaning this year will by no means be restricted to the residential sections as may be realized when attention is given the past, present and prospective developments in business in the different branches. Big business and small business are both experiencing a renovation process that augurs well for the restoration of confidence and the development of industrial and commercial activities.

There seems to be quite a little discussion over President Roosevelt's "civilian conservation corps" scheme for the relief of unemployment; the element of newness and adventure in the plan may appeal to some, especially those who are not too closely bound by home ties, for there are plenty of young men today hitch-hiking on trains and busses that will grasp it at their first opportunity to meet different people and to be able to see different cities with no cost.

But the building trades today are looking for plenty of new building and to be paid the prevailing rate of wages in each state, for there is no doubt there would be plenty of cheap contractors throughout the country that would take advantage of these times to pay as little wage to the earner as they possibly could get away with according to law. There are many cases today where these sweat shops in cellar and apartment houses have paid their help as little as \$6 to \$10 a week for a week of maybe 45 or 50 hours, so I don't blame President Green and other labor leaders for finding out now before things advance where the union men stand in this new plan.

Well, Mr. Editor, I hope to be able to have good news in my next letter in regard to employment in and around Springfield.

E MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 17, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Just a comment or two on the article written by Leonard Smith, member of Local Union No. 58, I. B. E. W., and published in the January, 1933, issue of the JOURNAL, in which he describes a triple play that was made by the baseball team of Local Union No. 58, while combating with the team of Local Union No. 17, during the last baseball season.

Brother Smith describes the play as follows: "The score was tied at two runs when, in the last of the sixth, Local No. 58 pulled off a triple play on the linemen. 'Cec' Martin was on second, George Tripp on first and Remmert at bat. The ball was hit

READ

Earthquake reported briefly, by L. U. No. 711.

Dual union racket, by L. U. No. 303.

Men and Machines, by L. U. No. 292.

New Haven builds workers' classes, by L. U. No. 90.

A suggestion for improvement, by L. U. No. 22.

Houston develops way to help unemployed, by L. U. No. 66.

Canadian railroaders fight cuts, by L. U. No. 409.

Does politics pay? by L. U. No. 50.

Business responds to beer, by L. U. No. 145.

Battle for independence in Boston, by L. U. No. 104.

Cheap construction and earthquakes, by L. U. No. 418 and L. U. No. 18.

Tribute to warrior, officer and friend, by L. U. No. 103.

Seattle looks forward, by L. U. No. 77.

Oh, boys! Are these letters short, to the point, full of news, crammed with ideas, pep and loyalty.

to Pat Zimmerman on first, who whipped it over to Art Capelle at third, forcing Martin. Art pegged it to Ted Buckheim, getting Tripp at second, and then Ted threw to Pat, getting Remmert."

I desire to take exception to his description of this play, and will describe what really did happen, to-wit: The score was tied at two runs, and Tripp, of L. U. No. 17, was on first, and Martin was on second. However, when the batter, Remmert, of L. U. No. 17's team, hit the ball, it was picked up by Zimmerman, first baseman of Local No. 58, who placed his foot on first base, which retired the batter, and as Tripp did not leave first base, nor did Martin leave second base, it was impossible to complete a triple play. In other words, it was not compulsory for Tripp or Martin to leave their bases, and as Remmert was out before he arrived at first base, he was not forcing Tripp to second, nor Martin to third.

I do not desire to take any of the glory away from Brother Zimmerman, that capable first baseman of Local No. 58, or the team as a whole, but when triple plays are so few and far between, even in big time baseball, I cannot conceive Zimmerman's mind working that fast, as the umpire did not know what it was all about.

I happened to be coaching behind first base and was in a position to see just what happened during this play, and I am quite sure that Zimmerman placed his foot on first base before he threw the ball to the other bases. If L. U. No. 58 has a team in the field this coming season, and L. U. No. 17 has one, I am quite sure that if any

triple plays are made they will be made by the team representing L. U. No. 17.

PAT. H. HANAHAN.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Now if I can write these few lines without being disturbed by an earth tremor I will be lucky. We have had so many of them the past few days that we have got accustomed to them. The first of them was at 5:55 p. m., March 10. Since then we have had plenty of them. I lost track after they passed the 2,000 mark. (I speak of myself personally.) I operate a large Bascule draw-bridge for the city of Los Angeles. The bridge is about three miles from the business district of Long Beach, so you can readily see from our location that we were in the real quake.

The damage to the structure was minor. To me it was major! It is the most sensational feeling one could imagine going through. There have been many earthquakes since I have been in Southern California, but this one is the most severe I have ever gone through. The damage done was terrific. The loss of life was not so great due to the time it took place. If it had happened a few hours earlier it would have killed thousands of school children, as about 80 per cent of all school buildings collapsed.

As I write this there is an investigation by the coroner and district attorney's office to place the blame for faulty construction of school buildings. It does seem rather strange to see large school buildings shaken all to pieces, and in some cases lying flat on the ground, when buildings built for private concerns just across the street do not seem to be hurt. It has the general appearance of graft some place, so that's why the investigation is taking place.

Now a few lines about Local No. 18. As you all know our Bureau of Power and Light were successful in getting a loan from the R. F. C. of \$20,800,000 to construct a transmission line from Los Angeles to Boulder Dam, a distance of 270 miles. Well, this work will not get started until about July, due to being put through the courts to test the legality, etc. I am at present gathering the data on this job and the things leading up to it. In fact I wanted to get it in the April JOURNAL, but due to all the excitement it just couldn't be done. I will say this much about it that what I have gathered so far on it is very interesting, the amount of wire for instance, 15,000,000 pounds, height of towers, 85 feet, and there are so many things in connection with it that if written up according to Hoyle will make good copy. It takes time to get all the dope on this but if nothing happens (and I can get permission from the Editor for a 1,500 or 2,000-word article) I will be there for the May JOURNAL.

The damage to our Bureau of Power and Light during the quake was \$1,600, so I see by the daily press, mostly from falling walls, breaking dam services and poles. None of their power houses suffered any loss whatever, service was interrupted very little.

Local No. 18 is still on the map and you will hear more and more of us as time goes by.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Local No. 22 voted for the postponement of the convention mainly because the International Executive Council so recommended. The thought pervaded, however, that while the I. O. was doing its level best it is far from being good enough.

We have been assured that the Brotherhood shall be run on a business basis; perhaps that is where the trouble is. Like other businesses the I. O. reduced salaries, laid off expert help or put them on part time, and, despite these economies, is now running in arrears \$10,000 a month. Surely that proves that there is something wrong with the business system. Must we wait another two years to understand this, and how long can we last at the rate we are going?

The same conditions exist in Local No. 22. The officers returned their salaries, the manager went on part time, sick benefits were discontinued, assessments were put on working members, attempts were made to have the per capita remitted. We went in arrears and finally did that which other businesses have done when they became overstocked. Either a sale or a bonfire. A sale could not be held for various reasons so it was a bonfire. In that fire were not only cards issued to war babies when the cry was "Organize, Organize!" but cards, insurance and pension rights of members of long standing, but who could not raise the necessary two dollars to pay the per capita. Where will it end? It is almost as easy to predict as it is to relate what has happened. A local with a few members holding the charter and in some places not even that; when this happens it is also easy to foresee an International with unions existing only where circumstances and intelligent conduct enabled them to survive.

The success of the I. O. depends on the success of its units. In order to function 100 per cent, its locals must also function 100 per cent. Not enough has been done by the I. O. to bring this about or hold it when once attained. The locals have been allowed to operate with officers and business managers who are chosen from the ranks, not because they have the necessary ability or qualifications to act as such, but because they must be of so many years standing in the local and are the best available or receive the most votes.

The local is not merely a collecting agency but a sales agency for labor, labor of men who have educated themselves to do electrical work and have associated themselves with an international agency that facilitates the sale of this labor through its branches and agencies established wherever electricity is used.

The men chosen to manage these units should have special qualifications—business training, the ability to promote and organize and, above all, salesmanship.

It should not be essential that they be union men and not necessarily the cheapest obtainable. A \$4,000 a year man in a \$2,000 a year territory might be better than a \$2,000 man in a \$4,000 territory. He should be chosen, hired and paid by the I. O. and be responsible only to the I. O.

This, I believe, would do away with one of the worst evils with which some locals are afflicted, namely, unconscious inefficiency.

JOE BERAN.

L. U. NO. 26, NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

All you Brother press secretaries make it short and snappy hereafter and don't forget this 500 "no more, no less" words in your future correspondence to our WORKER.

[Editor's note: We didn't say "less."] Here I was going all set to invade the numerous postoffices around this city beautiful to try out some of these brand new pen tips that Mr. Farley has ordered for "Mr. John Public," when an order comes from our International Secretary to "economize" on ink. Well, here I have a lot of new pen tips and a spoonful of ink. What a life! Another deal to worry about. (Time out, I'm counting.) Well, I guess Mr. Bugnizet is looking out for us boys after all. I believe after he gets through reading all of our letters it must resemble the Congressional Record in some respects—just a lot of words to satisfy the "constituents." He has my thanks for informing me when the "dead line" is, and I certainly will abide by his "500"—no more. If someone didn't call a halt on me, I would make some of them Congressmen look sick.

I won't have much time to write hereafter anyway. Yes, siree! Like 10,000,000 other people, I'm going in the beer business. Every one I've come in contact with in the last few weeks is scheming about to find a suitable place to "locate" a beer garden. Everybody in business, and nobody to drink it!

There's a lot of people shouting out "Down with beer!" When the good old hot days roll around, I'll join that crowd and "down" it will go, where to, I don't know.

Our new President has certainly got "it," hasn't he? He's keeping all these "big job flunkies" worried to death, while he is putting this U. S. A. back to its normal conditions once more. Some of these "flunkies" are so worried about some of their "soft jobs" they're in line for that they carry their own telephone around with them, in case they get that good old ring. One guy got a ring from "headquarters" and they told him that his government pay hadn't started yet and if he didn't pay his room and board he would soon be "working" for the District government. This fellow worked hard for Franklin D. He told this writer that he helped to distribute hand-bills advocating the election of Roosevelt and Garner down in Paris, Tex. Garner promised him a big job. If he sticks around here until May he'll get it, too—the elephants are due here then and some one has to clean 'em—that's quite a job!

Talking about elephants, I see that a lot of them are leaving for Europe. It won't be long before the big ones will join the rest of them. Here's hoping they all stay where they belong and let a man run the country.

If there are "any" electricians out of work at present and want a "big" job in Washington, write to one of the local hotels and make reservations. Tell them you've been promised a big job here. They're taking care of everybody who voted for Roosevelt and Garner, so come on.

TOM CRANN.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The economic program discussed in last month's issue has been stamped with the approval of the I. O. and goes into effect the first of April, thus a large stride in the direction of balancing the budget is made.

Fate seems to think that our troubles are not enough and burdens us with a bank holiday. From the frying pan into the fire as

it were! At present our funds are tied up in a bank that restricts its withdrawals, thereby causing us further hardship.

A gleam of hope on the horizon. Congress has made it possible to indulge in a 3.2 per cent amber fluid. Now our intense craving for a real refreshing thirst quencher is satisfied, but the opportunities that are afforded for employment at the present time are even more gratifying. This is all the result of having a real leader in the White House. We can now look forward to a real program of reconstruction from our President. When facts are faced frankly and honestly, and real courage and leadership brought to the fore, a way is soon found to put into action ways and means for aiding the country.

The relief committee has another success to its credit and deserves a real hand for its efforts. Brother H. Gettman was in the front line this time and too much praise cannot be given him for his work. The boys all will profit by his efforts.

Brother Ed Garmatz is now our famous chalk penman and an authority on technocracy. As a sideline he happens to be vice president. Dick Vale is a glutton for punishment. Look at that shirt he wears. He deserves to be decorated—with another shirt. The real hero of the hour is Ed Lazinsky, the boy who deserves a double order of congratulations—a father of twins.

Meetings have been rather short lately. We don't know, at present, whether it's because matters have been greatly expedited or the boys were in a special hurry to start their auxiliary meeting at the curb. Habit is a strange thing. No matter how soon we adjourn the boys somehow get home at the same time.

Regards to Bill Farber. Am still waiting for a letter.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 50, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

We on the Pacific Coast have many irons in the fire at the present time. The earth below is rumbling with earthquakes, the sky overhead is roaring with airplanes performing war maneuvers in preparation for a conflict with our neighbor across the Pacific, the Japs. The people who have their feet still on the earth in California are heavy laden with taxes, with no city or county in the state being able to balance their budgets. Even the state itself seems to be in a deplorable condition, going in debt. Then we have the two largest jobs ever attempted in process of formation on the Pacific Coast. The bridge across the Golden Gate from San Francisco to Marin County and one from Oakland to San Francisco. They are both getting under way about the same time. The Golden Gate costing \$35,000,000 and the Oakland to San Francisco \$62,000,000.

Our members have forgotten how to work, there having been no work for the past two years. We have turned our attention to politics with, I must say, a fair amount of success. Before I proceed any further I must call the attention of all members of the Brotherhood in U. S. A. to the fact that it is imperative to get into politics, for the past four years have demonstrated very clearly the country went very near slipping from the grasp of the common people of the country, and that includes you and me. But, thank God, a new captain has been hired and from observation no smoke screen from the enemies of the common people will obscure his vision.

Franklin, you are a genius and may God spare and speed you on your way to success.

Should any of the members of the Brotherhood become imbued with the words of Horace Greely, "Young man, go west," for-

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get it and stay home, for God knows we have had enough to do in providing for our own members without having to pay the fare of wanderers from other states back again to the place they come from. That is what the charity organizations of this county have been doing in the past. So stay away from this locality and by doing so you will help us and yourselves. Remember the saying, far off fields look green but when you get to the far off fields and look back, you find you have left behind much greener fields.

Considering the fact with the banks closed and the muted rumble of the guns in Europe and China, and the fact that British electrical engineers are leaving the land of the Soviet Government, bound for their own countries; we may rest assured that the day is not far distant when we will have another conflict whether on the Atlantic or Pacific boundaries.

Many of us, dear Brothers, with silver threads among the gold look only to our President for relief, and that relief we will have if President Roosevelt will continue investigating the money changers, captains of industry, interstate boards and state boards if it were possible under the constitution to do so.

The Insull racket is still fresh in our minds. How many of us remember way back in 1912, or thereabout, a hearing in Washington before the Interstate Commerce Commission where one of the country's leading railroad presidents was asked how about the public. His answer then was, "the public be damned." He overlooked the fact that automotive engineering was then in its infancy. Now it has developed into a major industry competing against the railroads. The damned public found a way to get even with the railroads and so they will with the power racket.

Hoping that President Roosevelt will continue investigating all these racketeers for the next four years, give them no breathing spell, have them always on the spot, allow them no spare time to frame against him in the next four years. Keep them and the paid newspapers of the Republican party answering questions regarding their stewardship in the last 12 years.

P. B. SWEENEY.

L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

On Thursday, March 30, I had the pleasure of attending a joint executive board and committees meeting. This joint meeting is composed of all the standing committees functioning in this local; each of them having a delegate represented at this joint meeting. The meetings are regular affairs and are held on the fifth Thursday of every month having that many Thursdays which happens approximately once every three months. The executive board consisting of Brothers Percy Cook, chairman; J. T. Hobbs, recording secretary; J. S. Power, reading clerk; T. C. Baskin, A. B. Cocroft, R. W. Turner and S. W. Kirby were present and the following delegates reported from their respective committees: Brothers H. A. ("Banty") Dyer for the examining board; C. C. ("Doc") King for the auditing committee; L. M. Kays for the Decoration Day committee; John Marcus Loveless for the by-laws committee; Harry W. Hurlburt for the education committee; C. E. ("Pop") Randall for the relief committee; J. O. Robinson for the legislative committee. W. C. ("Bill") Parrish made a short talk on the affairs of the local union followed by Brother B. A. ("Cowboy") Conyers, vice president; W. R. ("Kirk") Kirkhart, treasurer, and M. O. Maxwell, recording secretary. Brother A. J. Bannon, business manager-

financial secretary, made a short talk touching on the machinery with which the local's business is run, commenting on the past accomplishments and reminding the delegates of some of the problems pending. I might add here that I got my say in, too.

Along towards the end of our meeting, sandwiches and coffee (this state is dry) were served. The meeting was conducted in a most orderly manner and the business was transacted with excellent dispatch. I am of the opinion that such gatherings are of inestimable value to our local union. It tends to familiarize the various committees with the accomplishments, obstacles and objectives confronting each committee and affords the executive board the opportunity to suggest and co-operate more fully with these committees as well as actually familiarize its members with the committee's work.

Several days ago I accompanied our business manager to the Electrical Workers Home which is located about 35 miles south of Houston. After traveling through some heavy bottom land we arrived at the banks of the Brazos River where sat a little log cabin located between several large live oak trees. The cabin is about 20 x 27 ft. and the only parts which were not hewed out of logs are the windows and doors and the screen over them. The floor is also finished with lumber. There are several outhouses made of split shingles cut from logs, consisting of chicken house, rabbit hutches, etc. On a large limb of one of the trees is some trappeze and on the ground I noticed some dumb bells which would indicate a lack of exercise, but this I think is a false indication. They had built a willow limb fence around a garden to keep the pesky wild rabbits from eating up the vegetables and in this garden is planted watermelons, carrots, cucumbers, squash, beets, radishes, beans and every other known kind of vegetable which are up and apparently doing very well. In the field proper there is a good stand of corn, about five or six thousand feet of it if the rows were turned end for end. Also several thousand feet of Irish potatoes and the like. It looks like a regular farm to me and they expect to put the home on a self supporting basis beginning this spring and if nothing terrible happens will store away lots of it for the coming winter.

This home was gotten up by the local in an endeavor to lick ole man Depression and it has done a great deal towards this end. In conjunction with the farm the local is conducting a commissary out of which supplies are sent to the home. This food is bought wholesale and is also supplied to some of our Brothers who are not working a full week as well as those not working at all. For those who are working short weeks they buy groceries at the wholesale price—however, the use of this commissary is open to any and all members, regardless what kind of jobs they may have. Through these two agencies our relief committee has been able to extend valuable aid to our unemployed. The home is located on a small portion of a large tract of land owned by Brother John Loveless who has given us a clear right-of-way to do or raise whatever we wish or can raise. A great deal of credit is due Brother Loveless and Brothers J. M. Redekop, Johnnie Sanderson, W. L. ("Goldtooth") Brown, Jimmie Douglass, C. R. Pope, Pete Pfeffer, J. L. ("Red") Terry, H. ("Shorty") Munster and Bob Crisp for the progress and success made in establishing quarters and making the headway that has been made down there.

ROY FLOOD.

Keeping from falling is better than helping up.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Why does Local No. 77 encourage people to plan on coming to Central Washington when there are 60,000 unemployed in Seattle and the farmers are losing their ranches with the granaries full of produce? Why, bless your heart, folks, things are not always going to be as they are now!

President Roosevelt said, "When there is no vision the people perish. We must frankly recognize the overbalance of population in our industrial centers and by engaging on a national scale in a re-distribution endeavor to provide a better use of land for those best fitted for the land." Many eyes filled up with tears of hope when the President made that magnificent address on March 4.

Here in Washington is a district to be irrigated that is now a desert waste which will support a population over five times the size of Seattle or three times the size of Washington, D. C.

Major Weil, chief of the Veterans Bureau in the state of Washington, said in a radio address that for every one employed on the Columbia River Basin Project three would find work in the lumber woods, steel mills and farms producing material and food for the builders. He expects to see work started within 60 days.

There will be 2,100,000 horsepower of electric energy generated at Coulee Dam to be sold throughout the state and to be used in pumping water from the Columbia River to 1,200,000 acres of orchard land. There are nine other hydro-electric power sites on the Columbia River that will be developed later.

Construction work in Central Washington can be carried on during the entire year. I lived in a tent at Coulee City and other places during the winter while working for Brother Chet Myers, building a transmission line for the Washington Water Power Company. How are you, Chet? Hope everything is well with you and your company.

Gov. Clarence D. Martin is expected to make an early announcement of the appointment of the official commission which will represent the state hereafter in advancing the Columbia Basin Project. He has already signed the bill creating the commission. Albert S. Goss, master of the Washington State Grange, is being urged for selection as one of the members of the commission.

Some of the Hoover farmers here in Washington—those who in '29 thought that prosperity was here to stay and now think the panic will last forever—are objecting to new land being brought into cultivation, but are favorable of confining immediate development to hydroelectric power. They lack vision. It will take more than a million acres of orchard land to supply Russia with apples. When America sends an Ambassador to Russia he will teach the Bolsheviks to eat apples.

Organized labor in the west is disappointed because a labor leader was not appointed Secretary of Labor in President Roosevelt's cabinet. However, the administration still has our confidence and our loyalty. We will give Miss Perkins our wholehearted support.

Some feel that Roosevelt's plan of work camps to take care of the unemployed may be a form of penal servitude, but there should be no such feeling.

We are in a war to end depression and for justice and security where every one who desires to work can find work. We are for a new deal and willing to try anything that's new. Abiding courage and unified faith will carry us to victory.

FRANK FARRAND.

L. U. NO. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Editor:

Witness at least one proof of the fact that more leisure for the workman will result in greater opportunities to improve his mind and to devote himself to education. The workers' education classes are nearing the close of this year's term with a record attendance and, proud to relate, a class composed of 20 per cent electricians and 80 per cent divided among typographical workers, machinists, garment workers and painters.

The classes are held under the sponsorship of the New Haven Trades Council and have the support and co-operation of such men as Prof. Jerome Davis, of the Yale Divinity School; Dr. George S. Lackland, former dean of the Denver Labor College; Mr. Morgan Mooney, instructor of philosophy at Albertus Magnus College; Professor Cooper, state deputy labor commissioner, and our instructor, Mr. Palmer, of Yale University. Interest has been so keen and enthusiasm so great that the course has been extended several weeks over the time originally planned. Two subjects are studied—economics and public speaking—with a short course in parliamentary law supplementing the public speaking.

That our JOURNAL is receiving outside attention may be seen from the fact that many articles are published locally that originated in the JOURNAL. Many of us are looking forward to an article by the Editors on the new Secretary of Labor and what we may expect from her in the way of progressive reform of some of our labor laws and the introduction of some much-needed new ones.

Conditions in New Haven are about the same as elsewhere, a small percentage of our men working part time and the rest unemployed. Our business agent, Henry J. Tierney, has been re-elected president of the New Haven Trades Council and under his leadership that body is fast becoming a recognized factor in the community.

Was very much surprised to note in the February issue, Brother Costello, of Local No. 25, stated that his organization accepted a 30 per cent wage cut, due as he writes, "to the glowing promises of the contractors that it would enable them to compete with the non-union contractors and thereby increase the earning opportunity of the whole local." I firmly believe that to be the oldest argument the contractors can put forth in defense of a wage cut and why, in the face of so many other more plausible reasons they advanced that one is a mystery to me. Perhaps it was just another example of the way these times are distorting our minds and our vision. However, Brother Costello seems to have fortunately escaped such affliction as his clear conception of what is needed most at this time shows. It will certainly take a lot of sunshine to return to normal a lot of us, who, for the first time in our lives have become confirmed cynics. May the sun soon shine.

JOHN J. MCCURRY.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

How uncertain life is! A few weeks ago, alive, happy and in the full vigor of manhood was Frank R. Sheehan, recording secretary of Local Union No. 103, for over a decade.

On Sunday, March 26, 1933, apparently in good health he was stricken suddenly ill and passed on. His sudden and untimely death was not only a tremendous shock to the members of Local Union No. 103, but will sadden the hearts of the countless

number of friends he had in the Brotherhood.

We, who knew him best, will miss his ever smiling countenance, which was one of his many fine characteristics. He was a loyal, devoted trade unionist, a capable officer and a valuable friend to our organization. He faced obstacles unflinchingly, giving his best to promote the right and interest of his fellow workers. Our organization can ill afford to lose at any time, men of his ability and high character. His influence for good in our industry is well known to us. His spirit goes marching on giving courage to those who must begin where he left off. He remained the resourceful, constructive, human, kindly friend to the last.

The officers and members of Local Union No. 103, consider it a privilege to have known and worked with such a leader and friend, and extend their heartfelt sympathy to his family in their hour of sorrow.

Requiescat in Pace.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

At the present time Local Union No. 104 is waging a battle to keep the Boston Elevated Railway out of the hands of the power trust, namely the Edison Electric Ill. Co. of Boston. The railway is operating under a public control act passed by the legislature of the State of Massachusetts, with five trustees appointed by the governor, so one can plainly see politics enter into the pictures more or less. Some of these politicians and other interests feel it would be a good thing for the railway to buy its power of the above named, which would mean the laying off of some 100 men immediately and many more in the near future. This would also eventually react to the detriment of the car rider, and also the taxpayers, who are the ones carrying the burdens of this road.

To counteract this proposition a bill was presented to the legislature to allow the railway to sell power to other railroads, cities, and towns nearby. A very able appeal was made in behalf of this bill by International Vice President Keaveney, and also our business manager, Frank Smith, at the public hearing before the legislature's power committee, at the State House. It was very gratifying to see so many of our members at this hearing, also to have our International Vice President present. The way our president and business manager have kept in touch with this situation is very commendable, as I know of the time and effort they have put into this matter, more than most of our membership realize, and will say

at this time we are very fortunate in having two such live wires on the job.

It behooves each and every Brother to keep in touch with this matter, as it is very vital to each of us. Attend your meetings, call your business manager, Brother Smith, or your president, Brother O'Keefe, as there may be some way you can help them. We must do all we can to block this move for the best interest of our job, our community, and of labor as a whole, so let's go over the top and get behind our leaders and give them our support.

We still have quite a few Brothers on the sick list, but here's hoping we shall see them back on the job very soon.

H. H. LITCHFIELD.

L. U. NO. 145, DAVENPORT, IOWA, ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE, ILL., AND VICINITY

Editor:

The response to the new deal is now in progress. More has been done to establish faith in our people, in government the first 20 days of our new administration than any 20 months heretofore.

They sure brought the old gold out of the sock. Now if the people will just have confidence in our administration and give them a little time, I am sure we will soon be back on a solid foundation.

They may have to shake the foundation on some of the big money changers, they are not helping this panic only looking for more. If the Secretary of the Treasury had been as interested in our government as for private individuals, perhaps this would be a better place in which to live, and some of those big figures could save a lot of ink.

Well, boys, that good old brew will soon be back again. "I had some today," and oh boy! "Was you there, Charlie?" and the phone was hot all the time I was around that office and they were for orders, for material of one thing and another, and were given with "rush" and you know that means putting men to work.

The only thing I fear is that not many will be able to drink it as the government, state and city are broke and they all jump on beer for a tax. It is going to be an expensive luxury, but if they would give labor a fair wage and get them all back to work that would be like home, sweet home.

Conditions are about the same here as everywhere else, about 10 per cent working. We have a post office job here in East Moline that a New York electrical firm has and for the good of the electrical trade, they should be in Germany, and get some of the abuse that is being handed out. No other American trade man can live down to their standard in a cheap rooming house and eat in

his room. Fact is perhaps that is a safer place for them to be, but believe me our business manager, Brother Woods, is sure on their trail.

The only jobs we have had in Rock Island to speak of are fire jobs, not much of that; things will be a little more interesting to write about the next writing, so here I go for the hay.

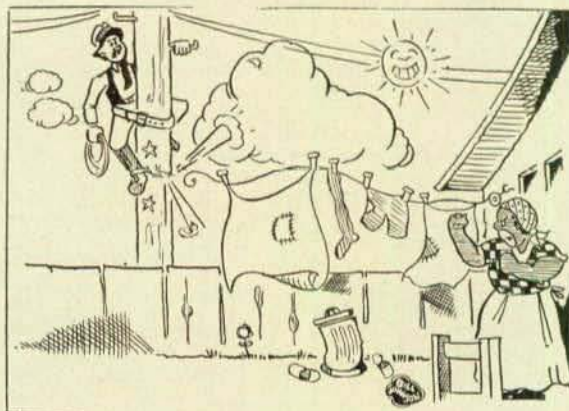
G. O. WILSON.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Your letter, limiting us guys to 500 words, works no hardship on me as I seriously doubt that I can count so high. Anyway in a short time my vacation will begin and then I won't be able to "count" at all. (Wotta a break for youse guys and youse gals.)

The local has had a soup kitchen in

**LINE TROUBLE**

By G. L. Monsive, I. O. and Bill Johnson

operation during the past year which is a howling success (remember, I mentioned that "howls" were heard, "What, no butter?"). Nevertheless, the boys have enjoyed the culinary artistry of "Bucky" Taylor, "Bill de Hepp," and the "Reverend" Jack Furr, all of whom can sling a tasty stew together, composed of everything but the kitchen sink and the office cat, and that just reminds me, the cat has been missing for a week. How come, Kitty, wherest thou gone?

The commissary is supported by the local and donations, small ones being thankfully received and larger ones in proportion. The quality of the food is only of the best and the variety is large enough to satisfy the appetite of any reasonable hungry mortal. I candidly admit that in the olden "daze" there were many times wherein such a "feed" would have seemed like a feast of the gods.

Now that the banking haze has been clarified (or has it?) I may possibly get my \$7.75 back. Indeed, I had high hopes of getting part of it until I read today's paper and Ach, Gott! what a set-back. It now appears that two officials of one of our defunct institutions owe to said bank the stupendous sum of 730 "grand." Boy! Where's that firing squad? But the banking holiday was nothing new for the large majority of us natives as we have been on a personally conducted holiday for the past three years. However, I note that there are still quite a few of our members who continue to operate their cars on "borrowed" gas and oil.

We buried Brother Dave Cox last week, who died in a vain attempt to save his wife when their home burned. He had rescued their child and reentered the building in search of the wife, not knowing that she had jumped from a second-story window. Dave died at the time and Mrs. Cox a few days later. He was one of the best liked members of 211 and both he and his wife will be sadly missed by their many, many friends.

A most suitable epitaph would be:

"DAVID S. COX,
He died a hero."

Do you ever hear of or from the press agent of L. U. No. 51? Maybe he broke his leg or just his promise, huh?

Best wishes to yourself and the following Trentonites: Russ (Columbo) Burgess, "The Marciana Mob" (Hello, Louie! how's the boy?), Mike Dietrich and "The Rube."

Sluggishly yours,

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

It was 9 a. m. when we reached Batavia—about a 45-minute ride from Cincinnati. Although a rural town of small population, it was proud to be known as the county seat of Clermont County, Ohio.

A case was to be tried in the criminal court that morning which caused unusual activity in and about the small two-story structure which for years had served as the courthouse.

We entered about one-half hour before court opened which was a break for us, as we secured one of the few chairs provided for spectators, while the less fortunate ones arriving later were forced to either stand or seat themselves on one of the available window sills.

A possible 75 or 80 people crowded the court room to capacity, taking into consideration two huge cannon stoves, each one commanding a radius of 10 feet through being forced to a cherry red by an old colored porter. This old colored porter, by the way, seemed to be the most occupied person on the

scene, as a load of coal had just been deposited outside the door and the old fellow with the aid of a large basket kept busily engaged carrying in and emptying on the floor the entire delivery of coal, with much noise and confusion for everyone, except (apparently) the court officials.

A rap of the gavel and court had opened with Judge White presiding. A young prosecuting attorney with two assistants, the defendant charged with murder and three defense attorneys, a sheriff, bailiff, court stenographer and a couple of close relatives of both the defendant and the deceased composed the group on the inside of the rail.

The defendant, 59 years of age, an oil station operator at Marathon, Ohio, was charged with the murder of a driver for the Gulf Oil Company. A confession had previously been made with a plea of accidental shooting, and the defendant had been confined for 30 days for observation, in a state hospital, but was declared sane and returned for trial.

During court recess, I approached him, spoke to him and asked if he remembered me. A faint nod of the head in the affirmative was his only reply. I referred to many of his former pals, whom he had worked with or played ball with. This also failed to cheer him up or interest him. His face bore a distant, discouraged, frightened look, his hair had turned a decided gray, and he appeared as though he had gone entirely to pieces.

That was the last time I saw him. A few days later the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, which carries with it a mandatory sentence for life imprisonment. And so we close one of the final chapters in the life of our good old pal and friend and ex-Brother, Johnnie McGehean.

To keep copy within the 500-word limit, prevents further detail.

(It's o. k. with me, Bugnizet!)

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

Well, beer is near; or is it near beer? Anyway, it seems that Congress has at last started doing something other than talk.

President Joe Pascal, who recently underwent a major operation, is rapidly getting back on his feet and will soon be back in the chair again.

Brother Ed. Plunkett got tired of the Michigan weather and flew south for a few weeks.

The local recently raffled a radio to help keep some of the less fortunate members in good standing. We must stick together now or it will be bologna for us all.

Brother Lang, assisted by Brothers Harkness and Hague, planned the raffle. You did a good job, boys. Mr. C. McCrea, Jr., was the lucky man and received the radio.

Trout season will soon be here and we can all go trouting, provided we have the price of a license.

Work here is as usual. There ain't no such animal.

GIBBS.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Appearing in the February issue of the JOURNAL is a letter from L. U. No. 702, West Frankfort, Ill., under the caption of "Labor and the Machine," that should be of considerable interest to the members of the Brotherhood.

The article is written by Brother Daily McGlasson; and very ably written it is. Very ably and well has the Brother pre-

sented his arguments, such as they are. But it would seem that the Brother is in a similar position to those old gentlemen who attempted to prove to Columbus that the world could not be round, "Because" they argued, "if it was, those on the under side would fall off". The Brother, neglecting many of the important conditioning circumstances, is arguing against facts. Facts are hard things to disprove.

The article attempts to prove two things. First, that the development of machine production has not created a condition of affairs that demands a radical, or drastic, readjustment of the present social order. Second, that this is so, because the machine does not displace labor and is not the cause of unemployment.

What the article really does prove is that very fallacious premises may be presented, and totally unwarranted conclusions arrived at, from arguments based on partial or inadequate statistical data.

As to the first proposition, we will present no arguments regarding it, for two reasons. In the first place, it is not machine production but the operation of machine production for private profits that has created a condition of affairs that is causing a demand for a drastic readjustment in the present social order. In the second place, in the article the verity of the first proposition is based on that of the second. Therefore, refutation of the second will dispose of the whole, as far as the arguments of the article in question are concerned.

The arguments, put forward as proof of the assumption, that machine production does not displace labor and is not the cause of unemployment, are based upon a tabulation of general employment statistics, taken from the decennial census reports, covering the 50-year period from 1880 to 1930, inclusive. The report covers all persons over 10 years of age, gainfully employed, at the end of each 10-year period, giving in each instance, the figures for the total number employed and for the percentage of the total population employed.

The figures of this tabulation are entirely too ambiguous, too general in their scope, and too lacking in detail to have any real value as evidence of the verity of the proposition. In fact, Brother McGlasson admits one phase of their too general nature, when he points out that they include the farmers, owning and operating their farms, and the members of the professional class. But that is a minor point. What would seem to be more pertinent is that they include all over 10 years of age. It is a fact of common knowledge and statistics will bear it out—that, during the 50-year period since 1880, there has been a large and continuous increase in child labor, in our industrial system, made possible by the increasing use of machinery. This is one of the ways in which labor has been displaced by the machine—the displacement of adult labor with child labor. The figures in the tabulation do not show the extent of this.

The table only shows the general condition existing, at the end of each 10-year period and indicates nothing of the conditions extant during the intervening 10 years. Yet, the most widespread period of excessive unemployment (excepting the present one) took place during the years 1893 to 1897. The situation was saved, largely, by the Spanish-American War, the extensive construction program, brought about by the spread of the independent telephone industry, and the discovery of gold in Alaska. By 1900 the industries of the country were well on the up-grade. Another depression—though a much less

severe one—with its attendant unemployment (known as the money panic of 1908), took place in the years of 1907 and 1908. But again by 1910 the country was enjoying prosperous times. By 1914, however, the industrial system was again facing a tremendous and widespread breakdown. Then came the World War, which again saved the day. Peace time production was neglected in the wild scramble for the fabulous profits of war-time production and, by the close of the war, in 1918, the country lay famished for those commodities, the products of a normal peace-time industry. So, by 1920, we were again on the high wave of industrial prosperity.

But why go on? The figures of the tabulation, on account of their wide periodicity, are not indicative.

Of course, the tabulation fails to give any indication of the decrease in the general earnings of labor, due to the institution of the piece-work system, the substitution of the hourly wage for the weekly or monthly salary, the increase of seasonal and part-time employment, and the replacement of highly paid skilled mechanics with low-paid semi-skilled or unskilled machine operators.

Again there are several features of the industrial situation that are ignored, lost sight of, or neglected in the presentation of the arguments in the article quoted. To quote history again. It was in the early part of the period quoted in the tabulation that a large portion of labor was working on the weekly or monthly scale and could be, and were, frequently worked overtime, without additional cost to the employer. The growing strength of organized labor put a stop to that, thus tending to increase the percentage of employment. This, in turn, was soon neutralized, by the increased efficiency of machine production. In those days, the standard working day was 10 hours. Again, organized labor stepped in, to alleviate the threatening condition of an ever-growing unemployment, by shortening the hours of labor, and eventually succeeded in securing the adoption of the eight-hour day and, in many industries, the five-and-one-half-day week. Again there was the fact of an ever-increasing export trade, that has acted as a check on the unemployment, that would have otherwise have been caused by the increasing efficiency of machine production.

There are two other facts which have a very specific bearing on the situation. One is the enormously rapid development of industry, during this period; the great number of new industries that have come into existence; the multiplicity of duplication, of industrial plants, in all lines; the development of new industrial centers; the opening up of new industrial territory; the increased volume of production. The other is the limiting of output by management and the reluctance of management to replace semi-obsolete equipment with that of a more efficient type, when the replacement entails a large factor of expense. Were it not for the displacement of labor by the machine, this ever-increasing development of industry should have absorbed the entire population into industry, as industrial workers, long ago.

The point is that such statistical data as is used in the article proves nothing. The editor, in an inserted note, very tritely suggests that it would be more fair and more sensible to measure the ratio of manpower to (1) actual production and to (2) productive capacity. The only practical measure of the displacement of labor—the creation of unemployment—by machine production is in units of man-hours and that

with certain qualifications. It should be in adult man-hours and the replacement of higher-paid with lower-paid workers should be taken account of.

Now to get back to where we started from. In any consideration of the need for a drastic readjustment of the present social order the development of machine production is only one of the factors to be taken into account, though it has an influence—directly or indirectly—on some of the others. An equally important factor, perhaps, is the increasingly unequal distribution of wealth: the ever-increasing ratio of the amount of the product of industry taken by ownership to that allowed to labor. There are other factors, some of nearly equal importance, but space forbids that we should attempt to go into this matter at this time. However, in closing, it would seem to be quite to the point to call attention to the fact that the present depression itself, regardless of the cause, would seem to be good and sufficient reason enough for the making of some drastic changes in the present social and industrial setup.

W. WAPLES.

[Editor's note: This letter was written and received before the 500-limit was ordered.]

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

Our sympathy goes to those in and around Los Angeles. As the news comes in we are constantly reminded that a disaster such as this comes from something other than man's doing. As the years go by, these visitations of sorrow will be prevented by man.

From time to time everywhere there are people of a disturbing nature who won't allow their fellows a chance to achieve what they have set out to do. The trade unions are cursed by this element, I think, more than any other field of endeavor. How often we run up against "the association" or "club" and, chief of all, "the mutual admiration society." The workers who are foolish enough, or shall I say cheap (because these outfits always start out with low dues), never fit anywhere and that would be all right and o. k. by us, but these dude branches hinder other people with far better tools and a more generous outlook.

On January 20, 1933, a delegation representing the All Canadian Congress of Labor and associated unions presented a memorandum to the government at Ottawa. These associated unions, let me point out, are mostly dual outfits, as instanced in the Electrical Trades Union, Electrical Communication Workers of Canada (Telegraphers), and Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. They claimed they represented a membership of 92,000 workers. Checking up on our International membership in Canada, we find there are 122,129 members. Of course, figures don't always tell the true story, and in this case one live member has more power and greater influence than 100 dead ones, commonly called "card men." To those who are not familiar with this recurring dual union agitation, I would like to say at the outset that anyone who wishes to start them invariably gets out the flag or some religious sentiment and waves it before you till you are so inflated you will join anything and disrupt the old established organization. They play a good deal on former members of the international unions who for some reason or other of their own misdoings and thinking it was someone else, are easily recruited in the new outfit. But they forget the new dual outfit will not do for them what the old one would have if

given the solid support it should have had. The international organizations are referred to as foreign influences, instruction from a foreign country, etc. In our organization, our Canadian officers are Canadians. The dues we pay stay in Canada, every cent, and have done since 1919 or early 1920. Furthermore, the organization must be international in every way—I would have it world wide. The banks are world wide and only by world-wide organization of labor will the workers be able to get any justice.

THOMAS W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

Radio blarings on the sidewalk: Economy, new era. The banks are closed. More money being printed for them. Gold is raked in to be locked up in vaults. New money backed by assets. Federal employees take a cut; soldiers take a cut; vets get less money; more taxes—to be used for farm relief after discount; banks may open again; buy beer; plant trees for our grandchildren.

The press: Whoopee! "The new deal!"

The man in the street: "Everything is gonna be hotso tetsy, now."

Are we cuckoo? What have we in common with high money or low money? or what with the locking up of good-for-nothing yellow metal? or with planting trees for the generation after next? These idle acts confuse the question.

The point is: We want to make commodities we need. The men to whom we gave custody of the tools of industry, say "What shall we get of you making those? We can see no way of getting a rakeoff, so we'll keep the factory door shut!"

The solution: We have to seize the means of production. The question of it being right or wrong has been argued these last 90 years, but it is a secondary matter. It has to be done. Unionism can do it because it must do it.

It can be done in a short time, counted in days. Fifteen million unemployed can go back to work, and 10,000,000 idlers can be made to do their share. That share will be light. Just making the necessities of life, which by themselves make our existence bearable and the many luxuries that make it less of a burden. The enjoyment of it is left to our discretion.

RENE LAMBERT.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

Poor old Uncle Sam lies in a deep slumber; to all appearances he is dead, but a closer observation tells us that his heart is still beating just enough to maintain life; though his heart, lungs and other organs are as strong as ever.

America is as strong as ever; plenty of money (hoarded), too much food, good mechanics, highly developed machinery, automobiles, radios, etc. But confidence is lacking, causing cessation of all but just enough activity to maintain life.

During the "boom" here the people had too much confidence and comparatively little actual money. Many transactions were made entirely on paper; people bought land at any price, built houses, promising on paper to pay, until some realized that they had promised to pay many times what the property would actually be worth in normal times, and decided to unload at any price. Everybody was selling now, soon there were no buyers, land values fell, people lost their first payments, banks that had loaned heavily on real estate closed. This caused

runs on the remaining banks, so they were closed one by one. Then the people collected what cash they could and went north, leaving their beautiful subdivisions to grow up in weeds.

Conditions were bad here in 1928. Banks closed, stores closing and people discontented. Then came the hurricane and we forgot hard times, and many of us prayed that day who hadn't prayed for a long, long time. Next morning the sun rose on a devastated world. Houses were torn to pieces and piled in the streets. That same day between showers we could hear hundreds of hammers driving roofing nails. 'Twas like a new "boom." Business picked up; working men were being paid with insurance money.

Up again, down again. After a few months houses were repaired and we again saw men standing on street corners talking hard times, and they have been at it ever since.

Have you heard the story of the man who found a \$10 bill with strange markings, and gave it to his grocer on his account? After passing through several hands and paying several bills satisfactorily he again found the same bill in his pay envelope. He tried to bank it and was told that it was counterfeit and must be destroyed. Since this man had found it in the first place, nobody lost anything and all these debts had been settled.

In a small town in Florida several people were discussing money matters and discovered this; Mr. A owed Mr. B \$30, B owed C more than \$30. C owed D, D owed E, and E owed A, so they got together and cancelled \$150 in debts without paying out one cent.

Ted Reese, our vice president, suggests that each article in the WORKER be written complete on the page it is started on, or the next page, and not continued in the back of the book.

We would also like to see an article in the WORKER on the advantage of being a union man, different points to bring out when we are telling people who need work done, why they should hire us instead of nonunion men.

WADE SUTTON.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

Today I met old Horace, he is now an ex-member, unable to pay his dues. I'll bet he's got 20 volumes of yellow receipts, and he takes it all philosophically; as a mechanic he could make a telephone out of a door knob. What mattered it if the utility company shut off his gas and electricity? You can fry an egg on a blow torch and for a light he got Joe Rourke to run a pair of wires from his kitchen to the hall light, and the janitor caught Joe. Next they made a few incisions in the wall and a large piece fell out, but alas and alack the riser feeding the flat above was run in pipe. Needless to say they had both been imbibing. Horace had one friend left, his radio with its 60 batteries each with a flicker left, all connected in multiple duplex or sumpin. Even that betrayed him when it announced the defeat of Al Smith. He forthwith picked it up with all its affiliates and dropped it out the window. Well, so much for Horace.

I met Ed. Benson, the plumber, the other day. I suggested to him that he write a book, "Secrets of the Drain Pipe." He said, "I saw in the paper the other day where an electrician married a white woman."

These plumbers are an ornery lot. They all smoke pipes that smell like a trap out of a Greek hotel, and they don't look much different.

Signs of spring, ring off, ding, ding, Jim

Gitchee got a new set of sneakers for his car. Strange fellow, Jim. Thrives on coffee, doughnuts, and jig saw puzzles. I caught him the other day trying to piece together a bag of confetti. A tough job for a guy with the whooping cough, but he did it.

There is a crib tournament going on in our local, Oliver and Tash against Forrest and Dalton. Oliver is chief cribber. To hear them arguing over a point, you'd think it was the Japs taking over Jehol.

A new postoffice is being built here and I wish you could see the mob that surrounds it every day. I guess they are afraid that some one will steal it. If they all stooped over and took hold they could walk away with it, derricks and all.

EENEY QUIMBY.

L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

Boys, we got it (I mean beer). Ain't that great? "Mr. Roosevelt sure ain't letting Gawge do it." He sure grabbed hold of the wheel and has ported the helm, and has the ole ship headed safely back to port, we hope.

Hey, Johnnie, I heard you swept out an attic. This last past week. Be sure and bring a package of Twenty Grands with you next meeting night. I want to bum one.

This month has been unusually rough, but for the last week or 10 days it has felt very much like spring and I have got a slight case of rambler's itch. I started to go with a bunch of home town boys to Long Beach, Calif., and help build it back, but fearing that all other locals are in as bad a shape financially as we are here I feared that handouts would be few and far between, so I 'lowed I best stay to home.

Brother White, be warned; surely revengeance will be mine. Boy, I's mad. I sees heap much plenty red.

All electricians take notice, plans are going forward rapidly to build a filling station near my home and I have been figuring the electrical situation. I don't want no trouble with none of you boys if I get to string wire on that job. Me and my gal is going to celebrate once more and pitch an old time Jewish picnic.

Yours expectantly,

C. T. GARTMAN.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Last Sunday, March 19, a meeting of railway workers was held in Travellers' Hall to resist the 20 per cent cut in the basic wage proposed by the railways to affect the running trades. Between 300 and 400 were present, representing 17 international rail unions, and approximately 10,000 members thereof in Winnipeg and district. Frank Nicks, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, was chairman.

In three resolutions those present confirmed the stand taken at a previous meeting by about 100 representatives, affirmed unity of the unions, and decided on giving their case wide publicity.

The chief resolution reads (quotation from "Tribune"): "This meeting urges the general conference committee under no consideration to agree to any further wage reductions, and assures them that the membership of the railway organizations are 100 per cent behind them in opposing this very unwise, and unjust demand."

The second resolution "recommends to all railway organizations here represented that they pledge their unqualified, unreserved, and entire support to the running trades in their present dispute, and that the running trades in turn pledge themselves to act with respect to the railway brotherhoods irrespec-

tive of any agreement favorable to the running trades."

Copies of the resolutions will be sent to all railway divisions in Canada, the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Labor, and railways, the negotiating committee in the East, and probably to members of the conciliation board sitting in connection with the dispute.

The preamble to the first resolution points out that "the railway workers have made enormous sacrifices by a voluntary shortening of the hours of labor, and reduction of mileage; in 1931 agreed to a 10 per cent deduction from their pay checks for 14 months, and the employees of the operating brotherhoods through their general chairman have agreed both verbally and in writing to extend this for 1933; therefore, they should not be asked to make a greater sacrifice."

Should these proposed cuts become effective it would be extended to the other trades also. To accept the cuts, Mr. Chase said, was to go back 20 years at least.

Agreements have been renewed on all railways in the U. S. which provide for a continuance of the present 10 per cent deduction until November 1, 1933. The demand of the C. P. and C. N. Railways for a further 10 per cent deduction would only inflict greater hardships on the employees by compelling them to forego practically all the gains they have made during the past 20 years, and would only further aggravate the present depression by taking several millions from the purchasing power of the railway workers, thereby reflecting itself throughout the business of the country to the detriment of the social, commercial, and professional life of every community.

Three of the chief officers who took part in the negotiations at Montreal and Ottawa were present and spoke.

All three agreed that it was not the railway management who were trying to force wage cuts, but the bond holders.

The drive can only be stopped by fighting these proposed cuts now through the arbitration board, and by more drastic action if necessary.

Mr. Phillips quoted from government statistics to prove that only 20,000 railway employees out of 154,000 received more than \$2,000 per year, and this included both officials and wage earners.

As far as we shopmen are concerned we have been considerably below \$2,000 for years.

The committee in charge were: F. W. Nicks, chairman; Harry Kempster, secretary of the Federated Shop Crafts; A. S. McKechnie of the order of Railroad Telegraphers; and D. Fraser of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; D. S. Lyons of the International Association of Machinists, and W. Parris of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. We await the outcome with confidence, and in the meantime continue in our humble way to strengthen our forces.

Three new members were enrolled at our last regular meeting and still further prospects are reported by our financial secretary.

Local No. 409 is sitting up and taking notice.

R. J. GANT.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

On March 10 old Mother Earth took a hand in our unemployment problem and in about 13 seconds provided work for at least a portion of the idle. Some 2,000 men were engaged in cleaning up the wreckage within two hours of the quake. Pasadena reports no damage.

Damage in excess of \$60,000,000, a death toll of 120 and injuries to over 1,000 people, with the resulting distress and confusion, is

rather a heavy price to pay for dishonest, faulty and cheap construction now so apparent.

Class A construction was but little damaged; other types—brick, hollow tile, etc.,—failed completely, collapsing in some cases, like piles of sand. School buildings as a class suffered heavily. There's some uncomfortable moments ahead for the designers and builders of some of these buildings. Investigations show mortar with a lime and cement content of one to as high as nine of sand.

State building authorities are now urging the adoption of a shock proof building code, which they claim will make California one of the safest of places to live in. They point out that all fatalities are caused by falling buildings and not directly as in other disturbances, such as lightning, winds and floods.

We urge all our distant Brothers not to come here looking for reconstruction work in the quake zone. Plenty of labor is available for all needs and some cities have passed ordinances to protect home labor. Some industries have shut down, increasing unemployment in our trade. We repeat—don't come here for work.

President Roosevelt's vigorous policy to date seems to have awakened a spirit of hope and a feeling that at last we have a man who, at least, is trying to do something for the benefit of all. Let us hope he will have the cooperation of all true Americans and will continue the good work he has begun.

The passage of a 60-day mortgage moratorium in this State, along with other relief measures, leads us to believe state officials are also trying to better conditions.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 488, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

The Brother

The Brother who sticks through thick and thin,
And clasps your hand if you lose or win;
Who cares not whether you're down or up,
But stands nearby with a cheering sup;
Who sings your praise whatever you do,
And helps and sticks like glue
By our local, No. 488, if
Times are good or times are bad;
Who shares your joys as well as your woes,
And don't give a whoop if it rains or snows
So long as it helps to serve your end—
Is the only Brother to call a friend.

AUGUST F. SCHLOSSER.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

A very few words will suffice to let the Brothers know how things are in Oakland, and that is, they are punk. However, we share that honor with most of the other locals. I just recently returned from a trip through the Middle West and I found work far below normal and unemployment far above normal everywhere I went, and in several places I found actual suffering from cold and hunger. We all know that these conditions have been going on for some time but not until we actually come in contact with them do we realize the mental attitude which they produce. No criminal ever had a mind more warped, more distorted than that of some of the men I talked to who a few years ago were moderately prosperous, working hard and buying homes, farms, etc. In talking with these people I gathered that they had helped to elect Roosevelt and now are relying on him to provide a way out. Should he fail to accomplish this I hesitate to think

what could happen when another cold winter comes along, for none of us want to see forces of a destructive nature in command. Rather than that all our efforts should be directed in constructive channels, constructive for ourselves, our local and for the future which we face.

Best regards from Local No. 595.

J. D. LYLE,
Press Secretary, Pro Tem.

L. U. NO. 656, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

Just a line to advise you and all the Brothers that Local No. 656 is still in the land of the living, if not in the land of plenty. The Brothers of Local No. 656 are asking a favor of the I. O., also, of any Brother who may know the whereabouts of W. C. Jenkins. This man came to Birmingham sometime ago and represented himself as an International Officer of the I. B. E. W. and left several Brothers of Local No. 656 "Holding the bag." If anyone knows the present address of this man, W. C. Jenkins, please do Local No. 656 the favor of letting Secretary W. I. Bolinger, 7000 1st Ave., South Birmingham, Ala., know at once by wire at the local's expense, as it is very important that we get in touch with this man Jenkins at once. Thanking you in advance for any help you may be able to give us in this matter.

Local No. 656, at Birmingham, is just holding its own, thanks to its efficient and capable officers. About 99 per cent of the work of all locals is put on the shoulders of their officers and the members seem to think they have nothing to do, which makes the work much harder for the officers. There is no new work going on at the present time.

We are expecting great things to happen in this district as soon as Muscle Shoals gets in operation.

Regards to all the Brothers, also the boys of Local No. 732.

LEWIS A. MONTGOMERY.

L. U. NO. 711, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Telegram

RECONSTRUCTION IN EARTHQUAKE AREA SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WILL NOT START FOR SOME TIME STOP THERE ARE ELEVEN LOCAL UNIONS IN STRICKEN TERRITORY WITH HUNDREDS UNEMPLOYED STOP INFUX OF ELECTRICIANS WOULD HINDER EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH WAGE SCALES AND CONDITIONS DURING REHABILITATION STOP TERRITORY UNDER INTERNATIONAL SUPERVISION STOP ADVISE MEMBERSHIP TO CONTACT SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING FOR THIS DISTRICT STOP MANY LETTERS AND WIRES RECEIVED ALREADY PROMPTS ME TO REQUEST THIS NOTICE.

H. P. BRIGAERTS,

Vice President.

924 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Calif.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

The March issue contained several typographical errors, which partially destroyed the sense of contributed articles and which tend to convey the impression that your contributors are nearly illiterate. Apparently proof-reading is a lost art.

On Saturday, March 11, Local Union 734 held its annual oyster roast on Lynnhaven River; attendance was good and there is a possibility of another roast before the close of the oyster season.

Because about half the members of this

local live on the Portsmouth side of the Elizabeth River and because it is believed that an increase in attendance will result, it was voted at the last meeting to hold one meeting each month in Portsmouth. Until further notice Local Union No. 734 will meet on the first Monday of each month at Odd Fellows Hall, 151 Church Street, in Norfolk, and on the third Monday at the Central Labor Union Hall, 305½ High Street, in Portsmouth.

At a recent meeting of the Portsmouth Metal Trades Council the present cost of living was compared with the present level of wages. It was pointed out that although the cost of food and of clothing has dropped to pre-war levels, the interest rates on borrowed money, services delivered by public utility companies, and rentals have, in most cases, maintained the "boom time" level.

In most states interest charges on loans are now limited by law, but this limit is evaded by the entirely legal method of charging fees and by the assessment of fines and penalties. One glaring example of this evasion is the deduction of annual interest from the amount applied for whereby the borrower applies (for example) for a loan of \$100. The interest on \$100 is charged for an actual loan of a little more than \$90.

It is to be hoped that the plan of President Roosevelt for the relief of farm and small home mortgages will correct the abuses which so many of our state legislatures have ignored.

Many of our neighboring states have already effected a downward revision of public utility charges, but up to the present time the Virginia Corporation Commission has failed to act.

A few days ago the governor of one of the southern states issued an executive order which lowered the annual registration fee on all classes of motor vehicles but "firm as the rock of Gibraltar" stands the charge of 70 cents per hundredweight on Virginia's private cars to which charge is added the city license charge, ranging from \$2 per year (the state registration charge in some localities) upward.

SAUVAN.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Since the "new deal" has gone into effect the White House seems to have taken a new interest in the affairs of the U. S. A. The bank holiday jolted us all, but most of us are better off for it.

This local union is functioning as usual. The holiday inconvenienced us a little but our funds are intact, and we are bringing in new members. How about it, New Castle? No—bills don't pay the freight.

The headhunters are still busy on the New York Central. They recommend reductions in force in all crafts but their own. We are anxiously awaiting the President's attitude on the railroad situation.

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. 991, CORNING, N. Y.

Editor:

Am still dizzy, as I suppose most of the nation is from the events which have transpired since March 4, but it puts a little hope in our hearts when we see a President and Congress run this wonderful country without a flock of commissions. I really believe we are about to get a new deal. Maybe slow, but sure.

In the February number I spoke of skunks.

(Continued on page 178)

IN MEMORIAM

Lawrence V. Pape, L. U. No. 125

Together we move onward in life, side by side. But all too frequently a step is missing from the ranks—a face that we have known and loved is seen no more. We must close up the gap and go forward, yet we go not on alone. The memory of the one who has gone before remains with us, and the influence of that one's love affects us still. In appreciation, we acknowledge our debt of gratitude for the association that has been ours.

Thus Local Union No. 125 records the passing, on February 6, 1933, of Brother Lawrence V. Pape.

To his family we extend the sympathetic consolation of true friendship. If it be possible, we would lessen their sorrow by sharing it with them, for we have lost a friend—a loyal member.

In memory of Brother Pape, our charter shall be draped for 30 days. Copies of this tribute shall be sent to his bereaved dear ones and to our Journal for publication, and it shall be inscribed upon the minutes of this meeting.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125, Friday, February 10, 1933.

DALE B. SIGLER,
E. E. STILES,
H. LIVINGSTON,
Committee.

Richard Gavigan, L. U. No. 39

Whereas we, the officers and members of Local No. 39, I. B. E. W., learn with deep feeling and regret of the death of Brother Richard Gavigan, who was called to his eternal reward February 17, 1933;

Whereas in the passing of Brother Gavigan, the Brotherhood has lost one of its most ardent members, and though he has passed on, his loyalty and devotion to his union will remain a shining example and an inspiration for us who remain, to carry forward his ideals and principles that he sacrificed so much to enunciate, and to exemplify the tenets of trades unionism which he so tenaciously demonstrated to his co-workers. He was straightforward and honest in his duties and with his fellowmen, his genial and pleasing personality and his cheery smile had won for him many friends, who will remember him for his sterling qualities which can be effaced only by years of time.

But now he is pillowed in eternal repose to await that eventful day when he will be reunited with those he loved the best where partings are no more.

We extend to his beloved wife our heartfelt sympathy and commit her to our Heavenly Counselor, who is the Comforter of all who are bereaved and heavily burdened with sorrow, that He may assuage her sorrowful heart and reconcile her to the end that they will renew and enjoy everlasting happiness.

He fought the good fight, he kept the faith, he ran his course. Peace be to his soul; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to our official Journal and a copy be sent to his loving wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in profound respect to him.

MARTIN KILBANE,
JOHN COLLOPY,
WILLIAM DAILEY,
Committee.

Charles Jones, L. U. No. 213

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 213 records the passing into Eternal Life of our esteemed Brother Charles Jones; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his wife and family in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to the official Journal for publication.

R. C. NELLESE,
W. H. NICHOLSON,
D. S. PALLEN,
Committee.

Gustav Rienacker, L. U. No. 6

Whereas it is with sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., mark the passing of Brother Gustav Rienacker; and

Whereas Brother Rienacker had always been a faithful and loyal member of the local union and the Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That when we adjourn we do so out of further respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and that a copy be sent to the International Office with a request that they be published in the official Journal.

ALBERT E. COHN,
FRED S. DESMOND,
Committee.

CHAS. B. WEST, President.
CHARLES J. FOEHN, Secretary.
The above resolutions were unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of Local Union No. 6, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held on Wednesday evening, February 15, 1933.

CHARLES J. FOEHN, Secretary.

H. S. Lathrop, L. U. No. 6

Whereas it is with sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., mark the passing of Brother H. S. Lathrop; and

Whereas Brother Lathrop had always been a faithful and loyal member of the local union and the Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That when we adjourn we do so out of further respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and that a copy be sent to the International Office with a request that they be published in the official Journal.

ALBERT E. COHN,
FRED S. DESMOND,
W. GIMMEL,
Committee.

CHAS. B. WEST, President.
CHARLES J. FOEHN, Recording Secretary.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of Local Union No. 6, held on Wednesday evening, February 15, 1933.

CHARLES J. FOEHN,
Recording Secretary.

Victor Jeske, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Victor Jeske; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Jeske Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our dear Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolence to the family of Brother Jeske in this, their time of great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

SAM GUY,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

William Onions, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, William Onions; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Onions Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Onions and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

SAM GUY,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Henry Steiger, L. U. No. 2

It is with sorrow and regret that Local No. 2 records the death of our worthy Brother Henry Steiger.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his wife and family in this hour of sorrow; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the office of the Electrical Workers Journal.

D. E. LUND,
SIDNEY WEISSE,
ED. MERRITT,
Committee.

Robert P. Norman, L. U. No. 104

Whereas Local Union No. 104 has been called upon to pay its last respects to our late Brother, Robert Norman; and

Whereas we greatly mourn his sudden and untimely passing and desire to express to his family our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local.

A. J. HOPKINS,
H. W. SHIVERS,
H. H. LITCHFIELD,
Committee.

John Shay, L. U. No. 151

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from this earth our beloved Brother, John Shay, and it is with deep sorrow that we mourn the loss of this Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 151, of the I. B. E. W., extend to the relatives of our late Brother Shay, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, also that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, also a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

B. E. HAYLAND,
F. P. NOONAN,
ARCHIE THOMPSON,
Committee.

Attest:
FRED F. DUNNE, Recording Secretary.

David S. Cox, L. U. No. 211

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take unto His bosom our beloved Brother, David S. Cox; be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 211 do extend their heartfelt sympathy to the family in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, also a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, and also a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

FRANK SCHWICKERATH,
W. E. CAMERON,
D. C. BACH,
Committee.

Frederick L. Dippel, L. U. No. 717

Whereas it is with deep regret that the members of Local Union No. 717 mourn the death of our Brother, Frederick L. Dippel; and Whereas this sad occasion deprives us of a loyal member and Brother; therefore be it Resolved, That Local Union No. 717, extend our deepest sympathy to the family; be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our organization, and a copy be published in our official Journal.

DAVID H. GORMAN,
W. L. GOLDTHWAIT,
H. A. LEWIS,
Committee.

Edward J. Murphy, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward J. Murphy; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Murphy one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Murphy in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

SAM GUY,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

John Hughes, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, John Hughes; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Hughes Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolence to the family of Brother Hughes in their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

SAM GUY,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Adagh Russell, L. U. No. 773

Whereas it is with deep regret that Local Union No. 773 records the untimely passing into the great beyond of our worthy Brother, Adagh Russell, on February 22, 1933; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy to our Journal for publication, and a copy spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we, the members of Local Union No. 773, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory.

EDWIN G. DAVIS,
JACK FRASER,
H. G. HEATON,
Committee.

Joseph B. O'Neil, L. U. No. 7

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Joseph B. O'Neil; and

Whereas Brother O'Neil was a true and loyal member of our local union; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local extends to the family of Brother O'Neil our heartfelt sympathy during their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the I. B. E. W. be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal and a copy be sent to the family of the late Brother O'Neil.

EDWARD MULLARKEY,
PERCY JONES,
CHARLES E. CAFFEY,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID MARCH 1 TO MARCH 31, 1933

L. L.	Name	Amount
134	Peter Pagliero.....	\$1,000.00
3	R. J. Baker.....	1,000.00
333	W. F. Kimball.....	1,000.00
3	W. G. Angell.....	1,000.00
134	S. D. Kane.....	1,000.00
I. O.	Geo. Healy.....	1,000.00
79	M. Duffy.....	1,000.00
82	Jas. H. Herkes.....	1,000.00
134	W. Dillon.....	1,000.00
52	A. Ghesquere.....	1,000.00
52	J. C. Jensen.....	1,000.00
3	W. A. Riley.....	1,000.00
I. O.	R. E. Slavin.....	1,000.00
151	J. Shay.....	1,000.00
349	S. P. Heyser.....	1,000.00
134	R. E. Tarpey.....	1,000.00
134	Dennis Egan.....	1,000.00
9	M. J. Bresney.....	1,000.00

Claims paid March 1 to March 31, 1933..... \$18,000.00
Claims previously paid..... 2,956,286.10

Total claims paid..... \$2,974,286.10

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 167)

not be put in the grease because it softens them; shoes with rubber heels should be set in a pie tin of grease with the heels outside the rim.

Don't let your shoes or those of members of your family get in bad condition. It is less expensive to keep them in good repair. Heels should be kept squared up, soles replaced before they are worn completely through, ripped seams mended; and shoes should be kept in shape by the use of shoe trees or stuffing with paper. A man who is handy with tools can do many repairs at home such as putting on new heel lifts, rubber heels, half soles, and metal heel or toe plates; ripped seams also can be repaired at home. With iron lasts of different sizes and a repair kit with shoemaker's hammer, pincers, leather knives, leather rasp, awls, nails for soles and heels, flax shoe thread, bristles and wax, all of these articles which can be bought inexpensively at shoe findings dealers, the head of the family can "cobble 'em up while you wait."

Try these hints—you'll certainly save on your shoe bills!

When all is said and done the majority of the larger countries of Europe have, under conditions much more adverse than ours, come closer to providing adequate relief than we have.—Prof. Leo Wolman, Columbia University.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 176)

Two weeks ago I ran into the champion: "A carpenter who once in a while is allowed to run small construction jobs in this section." It has made him believe he is "God Almighty," especially now when he has a wonderful chance to rub it in.

I caught this man working at carpenter work with two scab electricians and preferred charges against him with the carpenters' union. He immediately notified his boss and my own. The result is I lost a three weeks' job. This man is now trying to scare our members with threats of what will happen if his local assesses him for his unfair deal.

K. A. Crank's letter from Radio Local No. 1 is sure the right dope. If all of our business managers would dig in we sure could work wonders in the radio and sound field. I believe the secretary of the Radio Division could invest their money in no better way than sending each business manager of the I. B. E. W. copies of the "Organizing of Radio Men."

The building trades here have had another cut suggested by the "higher ups," but all trades voted 100 per cent against it. We will undoubtedly hear more later.

T. V. HANLY.

VACUUM CLEANERS FOR HORSES AND ALARM CLOCKS FOR BEES

An electrified farm with vacuum cleaners for the cows and horses, electrically heated nurseries for young plants, a machine like a gigantic hair drier to cure hay and even electric alarm clocks to wake up the bees earlier in the spring so that they will work longer and make more money, has been installed near East Ginstead, England, as a demonstration by the British General Electric Company. The farm is illuminated everywhere by electric light. To prevent wastage, the switches in barns, sheds and similar locations have time devices to turn off the lights after a definite number of minutes so that a careless hired man cannot leave the cow barn lit up all night. Other lights furnish the alarm clocks for the bees, experts having discovered that these insects begin work in the spring when the days begin to grow longer and the air warmer. In the alarm-clock hives lights are provided to lengthen artificially the hours of "daylight" in the spring. The hives also are warmed electrically. The result is that the bees end their winter "vacation" several weeks sooner than usual and accumulate by autumn substantially greater amounts of honey. The nursery beds for starting young plants are warmed by electric heating cables laid a few inches deep in the soil. The electric hay drier has both heaters and fans so that the hay crop may be dried and cured quickly, regardless of whether or not there is enough natural sunshine. The vacuum cleaners for the cows and horses contain small revolving brushes and suction devices, so that the coats of hair are cleaned like a modern rug instead of by the old-fashioned curry comb. Electric milking and churning machines are provided and there are automatic electric lights that come on early in the morning in the chicken houses and go off late at night, to keep the hens awake longer so that they will eat more food, grow faster and lay more eggs.

If other planets are inhabited ours is their lunatic asylum.—Prof. Broadus Mitchell, Johns Hopkins University.

TECHNOLOGICAL UNEMPLOYMENT IS NO MYTH

(Continued from page 155)

If we examine the figures that give percentages for male population alone, we find the same trend:

	Per Cent		Per Cent
1880-----	78.7	1910-----	81.3
1890-----	79.3	1920-----	78.2
1900-----	80.0	1930-----	76.2

The figures show that the percentage of our male adult population "gainfully occupied" in 1930 was less than the percentage in 1880. Is that significant, or isn't it?

(5) The figures quoted by Brother McGlasson fail entirely to take into consideration the shift in the status of women. In 1880 woman's place was in the home, largely. In 1930 she is prominently participating in business and commerce. In fact, there are many men who seriously campaign against women working, on the theory that the females are taking jobs that ought to go to the males.

The same set of figures quoted in No. (5) above show:

	Per Cent		Per Cent
1880-----	14.7	1910-----	23.4
1890-----	17.4	1920-----	21.1
1900-----	18.8	1930-----	22.1

These figures do not follow the same trend as those for men and the population as a whole. While the peak year was 1910, and there was a drop in the next decade, percentage of women gainfully occupied is again increasing.

I have only quoted these various figures to show that with statistics one can prove almost anything—or nothing.

Figures alone mean exactly nothing. One must analyze the figures to find out what they really mean. Other factors aside from number and percentage of men and women employed enter into the calculations, especially in this matter of the replacement of manpower by machine power. Some of those factors are the increased productivity of labor, rising standards of living, the question of markets, with which are linked the very important factors of purchasing power and the profit system, and the decline of old industries and the rise of new ones.

The whole question of man's replacement by machinery is just coming into the public consciousness, and the studies of economists, labor leaders and others in the matter are wholly inadequate and fragmentary as yet.

Before closing I should like to draw a parallel between man and the horse. From 1880 to 1920 the number of horses on United States farms rose quite steadily from more than 10,000,000 to 19,848,000. During the latter part of the period electric power was being rapidly developed, and the value of farm equipment and machinery increased tremendously. But despite the electrification and mechanization of the nation,

the farmers still relied upon horses to an ever-increasing extent. But since 1920 the number of horses has fallen even more rapidly than it rose, and in 1930 there were slightly more than 12,000,000 on United States farms.

Is there not a danger that manpower will follow actual horsepower into the discard? Will this depression mark the turning point for the labor of men as the war marked the turning point for labor of horses? These are questions that are worth thinking about.

May I add that all figures quoted above, except as otherwise noted, are taken from tables on pages 302, 862 and 864, of the World Almanac?

This letter is longer than it should be, but the question involved is an important one to unionists and all workingmen. I trust you will find room to publish it, or at least a portion of it.

WAGE SERVITUDE GOADS AUTO WORKERS TO STRIKE

(Continued from page 154)

woman made seven trips to the plant, which cost her \$.98 in carfare. She actually worked 19 hours, the rest of the time being spent in waiting around under what is called the dead time rule. She was told on pay day that she had earned \$1.29, that her insurance would be \$1.20, and was handed the check for \$.09 (nine cents). Her net for this two weeks' employment was a loss of \$.89. In addition to the insurance racket the company has a welfare debt which they finance by deductions from the paychecks. The purpose of this insurance and welfare scheme was to overcome an alleged practice on the part of the employees to try to get hurt so that they could claim \$14 a week under the state compensation act, or else to try to be fired so they could get on the city welfare rolls where they could receive more than they were getting while employed at Briggs. These facts have already received publicity through the columns of the Detroit Labor News. So much for the causes—an old story with a new stage setting and a new cast.

Two weeks after their walkout, a committee representing six to seven thousand Briggs workmen appeared at the Detroit Federation of Labor meeting to muster relief. The resulting contacts afforded an opportunity to observe and record the when, where, and how.

Several accomplishments impress one upon a visit to the strike zone and headquarters. Discipline, order, routine, method, and activity are in evidence—bearing testimony to the fact that these men are making good use of their army training. Their tactics show that they have observed the industrial organization methods as well.

Key Men in Industry

There are probably one or more men in the factory to take the place of each that came out on strike, but it is just as certain that there is very little pro-

duction. One may watch all day and see no more than 100 bodies leave the plant, to be distributed to plants whose schedules call for thousands. The answer to this problem is that there are key men in the plant whose places are not easily filled, even in a city that has 150,000 unemployed.

Mr. Bailey, chairman of the Briggs Strike Committee and a former executive of the company, wrote the following list of skilled trades that are employed in the manufacture of automobile bodies. He listed them in order of the degree of skill required, and states that any one of the first nine can seriously cripple production should they walk out as a group. Mr. Mowery, vice chairman of the Briggs strike committee and a former general foreman for the company, checked the list and agreed with these statements.

Tool and die makers
Modeling engineers
Layout men
Electricians
Inspection men
Machine repair men
Metal finishers
Paint men
Body trimmers
Wood workers
Strippers
Touch-up men (brush)
Power hammer men
Ding men
Bandsaw men
Hardware assembly men
Final inspection men
Press men

Many of us in the I. B. E. W. will be surprised to learn that the electrical department was placed fourth on the list. It helps to explain the fact that one body building firm (the largest in the world, incidentally), has for several years used I. B. E. W. members on all its construction and much of its repair and maintenance work.

Electricians Involved

The work of a maintenance man in these plants is no longer that of a fuse juggler. With the installation of the thousands of machines, each with its own power unit, some with as high as six motors and with the attendant starters, time thermal cutouts, and many other devices and accessories, the electrician has to be master of his craft if he is properly to maintain the equipment.

There are about 75 electrical workers involved in this strike. At the Mack plant alone there are 45. They have their own committeemen to represent them in the general committee meetings. They report individually to this committeeman every day. He lives near the plant, and his home is their headquarters. Here one may hear many stories concerning the industrial importance of the maintenance electrician. One of the best stories was the one told about Bill ----- It seems that Bill resented a wage cut and staged a one-man strike,

taking with him all the layout prints he could lay his hands on. Then follows an account of the mess that occurred, with the result that Bill came back to his job one week later at the old wage rate. The wages of these fellows average \$.65 an hour. They are asking for an increase to \$.75.

The outcome of this strike is of course a question of speculation. It has, however, had the effect of stopping wage cuts in this section of the country. It has demonstrated that there is a limit to which the anti-social employer may go.

HUNGRY MEN CUT OFF FROM FOOD ONLY BY GLASS

(Continued from page 157)

measures have been demanded in factories and mines. Occasionally certain materials were prohibited, as, for instance, white phosphorus in match making, and lead glaze in pottery.

Devices Arose to Check Chaos

Competition, unrestrained, brought forth the necessity of various combinations to restrict the more immediate evils. Laborers combined in unions to present a united bargaining front instead of competing with one another. Employers and factory owners formed various types of organizations for the limitation of competition—organizations such as pools, gentlemen's agreements, combines, mergers and the like.

In some cases competition brought such an obvious chaos that at least partial monopolies had to be instituted. Thus in most of the means of communication it was found that competitive conditions meant confusion. Competition, instead of the life of trade, was proving the death of the competitor. And as it was soon obvious that the monopoly owners' interest did not necessarily coincide with those of the community, regulatory commissions had to be established like the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission and the various state railroad and power commissions.

From all of this development certain new phenomena emerged. Where in the past depressions were due to famine, drought, war, pestilence, now depressions began to occur with increasing frequency in the complete absence of these former causes. Unemployment, at first spasmodic and local, begins to become prevailing. During periods of depression the number of unemployed leap upwards and large portions of the community find themselves unable to pay the price required for goods they need in order to live.

The fact that there is a steadily increasing number of unemployed does not mean there is a decrease in production, estimated quantitatively. Actually, there is an increase. In the United States, while the war was being waged, something like two million men were removed from productive effort, and others to the extent of perhaps another two million were engaged almost exclusively upon

war material production. Yet the index of production actually increased with the fewer number of workers available.

Largely this was due to the fact that improved machine processes were brought into play, but it was also due to the increased co-ordination of effort and the elimination of waste that occurred through more uniform control of industry from the point of view of production for use.

Machines Overtake Population

The fact of the matter is that the machine has overtaken the population. Production capacities have increased at a greater rate than the population of the country, so that fewer and fewer workers are able to increase production at a faster and faster rate.

If this condition continued it was obvious to anyone who had studied the matter, and a great number of men had already foreseen the development, that a collapse was due before long. When the collapse occurred a great many people believed that it was merely another stage of the cycle of business, that is to say, it was just another temporary stalling of the automobile, a little more rest for the engine, a few more feet of haywire and rubber tubing and the machine would start again. But this time the haywire has not worked, and the rubber tubing will not function. It is time to take thought and see whether it is possible to go any longer on the old uncontrolled, undirected "natural" development.

Can the price system work out a practical solution? Few people desire to upset the whole course of their lives. All people in a greater or less degree object to having their basic ideas uprooted. It is only human to be prejudiced in favor of what has been and to hold on to old familiar ideas. But the old familiar ideas do have to be given up under the pressure of hard facts. "Fifty million people can't be wrong" is a phrase that has received a great deal of popularity. It is perhaps a good phrase, but it is not a true statement. Fifty million people—a thousand million people, have been wrong, and facts take no notice of popular prejudice.

Reorganization will not come in a day. It will not come, at least in a happy sense, without long and arduous thought, with calculations and with experiments. But the creative thought, the accumulation of facts and the devising of new schemes, these are the delight of the scientist, of the inventors and of the engineer. Not of the public as a whole, but the public must supply the driving force.

The more thought that is devoted, the more talk and discussion that go on, the more groups that are formed and the more books and pamphlets written and discussed, then the more surely will the work of the scientist and the engineer redound to the advantage of mankind rather than to the private wealth of individuals or groups.

In the midst of a feeling of despair, then, the technocrats hold out a hope. Not a vague hope that something, after all, will come of itself through obscure natural causes without the intervention of human brains, but a hope that human beings will be able to solve their economic problems and will be able, at last with a new command over the forces and the resources of nature, to begin the study of life itself. All we need is care, thought, imagination and vision. For without vision the people perish.

PANAMA CANAL VS. BOULDER DAM—A SHAME!

(Continued from page 159)

every possible angle to accomplish their task with a minimum effort. Competent foremen and superintendents were there to direct them. The old Isthmian Canal Commission is to be commended in all their details of management, especially their commissary department. True it is that a portion of the commissary books issued were charged against the workers' pay but this procedure was neither desired nor was it encouraged by that department. These coupons were not transferable and the commissary department reserved the right to demand proof of personal ownership of coupons before acceptance. This effectively stopped any traffic in coupon books. One could very well do without cash on the canal.

This is not the procedure on the Boulder Dam project. With wages so low and the cost of existence so exorbitant the worker is forced to accept scrip in lieu of cash between paydays. Scrip is a relic of the dark ages in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and elsewhere. It is estimated that some \$40,000 of scrip is issued monthly by the Six Companies, Inc. The worker is forced to peddle this scrip if he needs cash and usually at 75 cents on the dollar. This further reduces his wages that amount. This scrip is redeemable at par in merchandise only and in stores operated by the Boulder City Company, a mercantile concern owned by the Six Companies, Inc. A huge profit is being taken by the Six Companies, Inc., with this scrip racket, more than they ever dreamed of before they started operations.

The worker at Boulder dare not protest against this scrip racket. Neither can he voice his protest against any labor condition. What a contrast this condition is with conditions as they were on the Panama Canal. There were no labor grievances although labor organizations did exist there. Complaints of other natures, whether they be imaginary or real, were well taken care of. Colonel Goethals, supreme in power on the Isthmus, encouraged the workers to bring their troubles directly to him. Democratic in view point and keenly interested in their welfare, he wanted to know what was going on around him; this was his way of finding out.

Every Sunday morning he held court, where these problems were laid before him. Here, he individually and personally presided. Seldom was an hour consumed in clearing the docket. He had the admiration of all workers on the Canal. A newcomer on the Isthmus would never recognize the man clad in khaki trousers, leather puttees, white shirt and panama hat speaking to the men as he passed on his inspection tours as Colonel Goethals, chief engineer of the Canal.

Quite a contrast was Colonel Goethals with this Francis T. Crowe, superintendent of the Six Companies, Inc.—"Hurricane Crowe," as he has been dubbed. The man who has succeeded in establishing a dead-line around the Boulder project for any person who is a member of a labor organization. The man who has stated "Hell! we have no wage scale." Space alone prevents further discussion as to what could have been done at Boulder Dam with the labor problem, or further comparison with federal controlled constructions.

In the readjustment of the present crisis in which unemployment is the principal factor, labor is going to play the most important role. So much so that it is safe

to assume that within the next two years the Department of Labor is going to rise from its lowly position to a place that is second only to the Department of State.

It is hoped that one of the first problems that the new Secretary of Labor interests herself in will be the Boulder Dam horror, "Uncle Sam's Rock Pile." What she uncovers at Boulder Dam will be amply sufficient to guide her in all future federal undertakings, and especially the Muscle Shoals Project. She should see to it that there will be no repetition of the Boulder Dam horror.

THESE ARE TIMES THAT TRY MEN'S SOULS

(Continued from page 149)

Rally Round Union

This depression, which is only a different kind of war, is revealing much the same kind of results. Especially in the union movement was the question asked, "Have union members become soft, flabby, indifferent to unionism?" Now we know that the answer is No.

It is true that not all of the members have lived up to the union tradition and have rallied to the cause around the ideal of organization, but in every group in the United States there have been strong, steady individuals capable of saying and doing the right thing and of keeping the union organization together.

It can be stated now that the old union spirit of self-sacrifice has reappeared. The men of 1933 have taken up the torch of 1883. A new kinship between the founders of labor organizations and their successors has been established.

We were talking to a veteran in the union lodge the other day. He said, "It is a different kind of man who has risen to the emergency during the depression. He is not the showy type. He is more self-effacing than the member and the official prevalent in 1929. He is not so brilliant, perhaps, but he is steady, solid, quiet and goes about his business, long hours each day, seeking to repair labor's walls here and to build new bridges there so that the union organization can go forward."

It is interesting to look back to the lives of the founders of the union movement. Samuel Gompers tells some stirring incidents in his own experience as a leader of labor.

"Once I was ready to commit murder. All the children were ill, probably because of winter cold and under-nourishment; they were subject to illness and fever. I walked around looking for work and could not find it, and as I left my wife in the morning again to look for work there were indications that the newcomer was about due, but by previous experience I thought that that condition would last a couple of days. But when I came home, my sister-in-law, who was living with us and sharing whatever little we had, told me that the child was born. There had been nobody to help the mother or the child. I stood by, dazed, and then rushed to the man who had acted as our physician. He was the physician paid by the Hand-

in-Hand Society. But he was not in and, like a madman, I rushed back, but the situation was the same as it was before.

"It dawned on me that there was a physician on the next block and I went to him and told him of the condition and that I wanted him to come down to attend to my wife. He asked me if I had money. When I told him I did not, he replied that he was not our regular physician. I said I knew that but my wife was in such a serious condition and the child there and I wanted him to come to attend her right away. He said, 'Well, I do not feel like it and I won't do it.'"

Out of pain like this, unions were born. Out of pain like this, the movement must go forward.

RADIO ORGANIZER DOES 1,000 MILES IN 30 HOURS

(Continued from page 160)

not want to meet a more loyal friend, union man or good fellow than Brother Stoup, and I know that I'll catch plenty devil when he reads this introduction, because he would rather tell of somebody else than have some one else tell about him. But he deserves it due to his loyalty and support of our organization at all times. But let's get along with Brother Stoup's story:

Every radio engineer or operator who is willing to give his best service is entitled to a fair salary and respectable working conditions for his efforts and the only way to obtain these results is to tie up with the greatest organization in the country, the American Federation of Labor.

I am quite familiar with radio operating conditions over the United States; in fact, have some very pleasant memories of friendships made in unorganized stations which I will always remember. However, it is above me to calculate how the average non-union radio operator can live like a human should on the salaries paid them, to say nothing about raising and educating a family—in fact it just can't be done.

Great is the disappointment to many a young fellow who after reading some of the wonderful radio school advertisements, absorbs a course in operating and ventures forth for some practical experience in one of the code or broadcasting stations at a salary of about \$5,000, I mean \$5,000 for five years' work, including plenty of long hours.

There is only one way out of the predicament and that is join the organization that has meant so much to the millions of workers in this and other countries.

We feel very fortunate here in St. Louis in having at the head of organizing of radio men, Brother Thomas R. McLean, a radio engineer and a fine fellow who is thoroughly acquainted, first hand, with conditions and problems throughout the radio field and who can talk to the radio men in their own language.

The station owner also benefits from the use of union operators as they are carefully selected as to efficiency, reliability,

cannot quit on a moment's notice and are governed by rules and regulations which are designed to benefit employer as well as employee.

The writer carried a union card a number of years before transferring to the radio division and has been employed where the management was so well satisfied with organized workmen they really felt that any non-union man was just a poor apprentice. This condition is brought about by careful selection of competent men and by efficient work by the employees.

The American Federation of Labor has withstood about three years of real depression and their flag is still flying, thanks to the great men who have been chosen leaders of this greatest of all organizations and it is unfortunate we do not have more of such men as leaders in our country's governmental affairs.

Only the extremely selfish or those who do not understand or do not want to understand the high aims and principles of organized labor would take a stand against it.

Better work, higher wages, more purchasing power, more business. There is no modern nation in the world today in which unions do not take an ever-increasing role of importance. There has been at no time in history that the organization's name has been seen so frequently in the newspapers and better days are coming, but don't wait for the promised better days, join the organization now. Don't starve in the richest country in the world.

C. H. STOUP.

In closing may your writer say that each member of the Radio Division of L. U. No. 1 of St. Louis, appreciate the good work and support of the entire I. B. E. W. in this great move to organize the nation's radio men. We also want to thank the Editor of the ELECTRICAL WORKER and the International Office for their support in this move. We might say that regardless of what happens we won't keep still until they are organized but maybe now that it seems only a short time before the return of better times in our grand old country, the renewed confidence of our people in the government and last, but not least the return of good beer, the traveling will be a good deal easier. That's all for this time and until next month.

SCHOLARSHIP IN ACTION SPOTLIGHTS RAILROADS

(Continued from page 150)

The 15 economists set down certain recommendations.

"The various forms of transportation must be placed upon the basis of economic parity. * * *

"Our present system does not place transportation agencies on a plane of economic equality. * * *

"Our various agencies of regulation are unco-ordinated and often conflicting in purpose. * * *

"A properly integrated national transportation system is dependent upon unified regulation. * * *

"Federal control is essential to a comprehensive system of transportation. * * *

"Federal regulation should be centralized under the Interstate Commerce Commission. * * *

On the whole, this book is likely to be an authority on railroad matters for some time to come.

CELLS ALMOST HUMAN GIVE LIFE TO ROBOTS

(Continued from page 153)

for almost any "off and on" application, its frequency response being limited only by the frequency of supply.

Introducing the Thyatron

The thyatron is a hot cathode, grid-controlled amplifier in which mercury has been introduced to furnish the gas medium. While the cathode is continuously heated, no current flows in the plate circuit except when the grid potential is at a certain critical value. When this value is reached, breakdown is instantaneous, as in the case of the grid-glow tube. The current, which may be safely carried in the plate circuit of the thyatron, is, however, greatly in excess of that which may be carried by the grid-glow tube, being measured in amperes instead of milliamperes. Thyatrons differ in characteristics and in current carrying capacities, but most photo-cell applications use tubes with relatively low current values since relay operation can be accomplished that way with the least loss. Like the grid-glow tube, the thyatron "locks in" once the discharge has started if D. C. supply is used. However, the grid can regain control twice each cycle when A. C. is used. Figure 6 shows the circuits for a photo-tube amplifier using a thyatron tube. The numerical values given, vary with different tubes and are used only to indicate relative values. Variations in the resistance of the photo-tube, due to varying illumination, affect the phase angle of the grid potential with respect to that of the cathode and so vary the plate currents in a similar manner. Figure 7 is a reproduction of a photograph showing the relative sizes and shapes of the tubes mentioned. The small tube at the left is a gas-filled photo-tube; the tube in the middle is a grid glow tube; at the extreme right is a thyatron Type FG-33. All may be used in regular UX radio sockets.

Applications of light sensitive cells to commercial control are too well known to require enumeration, counting, sorting, fire protection and operation of traffic signals being among the more common uses. One logical use which coming more and more to the attention of the public is in connection with the automatic control of lights on illuminated signs and in general industrial lighting. In both cases artificial lights are needed when natural illumination fails from any cause whatsoever. The time of daily darkness varies with the seasons and climatic conditions. No clock can interpret these changes and manual operation is costly and subject to error. With properly designed circuits, the photo-tube may be used in place of these. The control circuits are simple, outdoor forms of amplifiers have been developed which are entirely reliable and the cost is reasonable.

Color Filters Aid Selection

Considerable attention has been paid throughout the development of light sensitive devices to the color response of the various forms and materials used. While each type has a maximum sensitivity in certain portions of the spectrum, correction is possible in most cases by the use of suitable color filters. In the case of the photo-tube, potassium is at its best in the presence of blue light, caesium when exposed to red rays, and in between are other substances which respond best to certain intervening colors. No one substance, however, approximates the human eye in actual

sensitivity over the entire range of the spectrum, although some are better than others. For this reason the photo-tube cannot replace the eye in color discrimination except over a limited range and when proper filters have been used.

In an earlier paragraph of this article reference was made to applications of the light sensitive cell where continuous record of light variations might be desired. If a photo-cell with a suitable amplifier should be placed on one side of a glass container filled with some transparent or semi-transparent liquid and a source of light directed through this liquid from the other side of the container, changes in transparency would be indicated by variations in the plate circuit of the amplifier. If the relay shown in Figure 1 should be replaced by a graphic millimeter, the indicated chart over a period of time would be a true record of the transparency changes in the liquid. If instead of a container the light beam should be directed through a glass section of pipe carrying a continuous stream of liquid, changes would also be recorded in the same way. The uses of this application are obvious. Evidently also this same procedure may be adapted to records of smoke density in stacks and the like.

Talkies Result From Tubes

Perhaps the most common application of the photo-tube is in the production of sound pictures. As the reader probably knows the

sound track, consisting of lines of either variable area or variable density are carried on the margin of the picture film itself. A narrow light beam of high intensity is projected through this sound track to the cathode of a photo-tube. Variations in the density of this sound track produce variations in the amplified current output of the photo-tube which, in turn, when applied to the coils of speakers, reproduce the original sounds made during production. Obviously the reproduction must be faithful and all undesirable sound must be suppressed. Amplifier hum cannot be tolerated and distortion must be avoided. The circuit itself is but a small part of the troubles with sound equipment.

Photo-cells are constantly being made smaller and more efficient. The current carrying capacity of the cell itself has been increased and experimental photo-glow cells combining the light sensitive feature, relay and amplifier in a single gas-filled enclosure have been made. The simplicity and reliability of both cells and circuits have been constantly improved and last but not least, the cost has been decreased. Predictions mean but little, but there is good reason to believe that improved photo-tubes may invade every field in which the measurement of light, either indirectly or directly, is a problem with considerable assurance of success.

Fools and obstinate men make lawyers rich.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	\$.75	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	15.00
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger sheets for above per 100	2.50
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100	1.75
Ballot Boxes, each	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100	.30
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.50
Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Buttons, R. G.	.75	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Day	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	2.40
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	4.80
Charm, vest chain slide	5.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	2.40
Charters, Duplicate	5.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	4.80
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Single Copies	.10	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.50
Emblem, Automobile	1.50	Seal, cut of	1.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Seal	4.00
Gavels, each	.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages (Extra Heavy Binding)	8.75		

FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100	.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Book, Minute	1.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Rituals, each	.25
		Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75

METAL



1225

LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY 11 TO MARCH 10, 1933

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
1. O.	50490 51384	59.	759545 759634	173.	651653 651662	300.	625210 625211	461.	102701 102750
1.	2666 2684	60.	835596 835632	174.	628830 628839	301.	273949 273956	461.	864001 864001
1.	132646 132672	62.	87324 87357	175.	73175 73193	302.	24917 24917	465.	55516 55516
1.	775595 776250	64.	304109 804262	177.	257907 258027	302.	60471 60481	465.	839362 839445
1.	864751 865147	64.	646515 646653	177.	534448 534494	303.	528348 528361	466.	88057 88110
1.	963816 963816	65.	840261 840435	178.	19071 19078	305.	619166 619182	468.	666371 666373
2.	784971 785100	66.	34565 34570	180.	48634 48636	306.	76786 76800	471.	647711 647726
3.	NG, 9640-10000	66.	321157 321157	180.	562282 562322	306.	650101 650106	474.	715626 715696
3.	NG, 10001-12781	67.	798513 798707	181.	691754 691808	308.	11330 11343	477.	641514 641556
3.	NG, 12801-12988	67.	634723 634741	183.	635845 635863	308.	379200 379225	479.	616854 616864
3.	NG, 13001-13057	68.	153171 153200	184.	444413 444415	309.	3922 3922	482.	615623 615627
3.	NG, 13201-13221	68.	599054 599095	185.	485248 485250	309.	325034 325206	483.	583805 583902
3.	A-J, 34356-34400	69.	532903 532907	185.	867001 867110	309.	789485 789511	492.	538268 538318
3.	A-J, 34532-34600	70.	659258 659263	186.	34676 34681	311.	25660 25661	493.	666737 666742
3.	A-J, 34616-35329	72.	595818 595822	187.	659191 659209	311.	739938 739996	494.	17503 17522
3.	A-J, 35401-36029	73.	599884 599939	188.	432523 432527	312.	628362 628410	494.	227061 227084
3.	A-J, 36201-36264	76.	785585 785585	190.	637004 637020	313.	202142 202161	494.	779221 779250
3.	A-2-H, 42	77.	757433 757500	191.	615538 615550	313.	448999 449047	494.	837751 838500
3.	A-3-H, 337-360	79.	662091 662175	194.	269 294	319.	114647 114655	494.	869251 869280
3.	A-4-H, 8035-8272	80.	86602 86623	194.	783934 783975	323.	1815 1815	497.	204201 204302
3.	A-4-H, 8401-8402	81.	645108 645161	195.	773908 774000	323.	2737 2737	500.	640456 640500
3.	A-4-H, 8601-8604	82.	676206 676305	195.	837001 837003	323.	720789 720904	500.	913501 913515
3.	B-II, 46-49	83.	20835 20835	196.	298961 299030	324.	633702 633712	501.	124165 124184
3.	B-J, 604-661	83.	844069 844314	197.	583923 583934	325.	675237 675289	501.	709351 709383
3.	C-H, 140-145	84.	560168 560225	200.	800461 800525	328.	648019 648053	502.	673023 673038
3.	C-J, 1614-1710	86.	7970 7980	203.	630685 630687	332.	836422 836486	504.	793846 793850
3.	D-J, 61-64	86.	281286 281400	205.	174437 174457	333.	708370 708467	504.	813751 813757
3.	O-A, 2369-2598	86.	674055 674239	209.	600215 600244	334.	691343 691346	507.	608166 608170
5.	818251 818520	87.	679372 679378	210.	683638 683711	335.	87654 87659	508.	429397 429417
6.	847636 847851	88.	474982 474999	212.	29020 29084	338.	908419 908438	509.	669086 669097
7.	14086 14100	90.	670465 670500	212.	91803 91804	339.	558419 558462	510.	35183 35187
7.	204901 204914	90.	726001 726002	212.	696931 697500	340.	753347 753412	514.	762031 762050
7.	710495 710607	93.	935061 935065	212.	806270 806840	341.	283824 283838	515.	631684 631687
8.	540410 540442	94.	690760 690766	212.	807001 807290	342.	644410 644415	516.	82672 82680
9.	747061 747160	95.	640587 640601	213.	46246 46267	343.	54496 54499	517.	642058 642080
10.	627674 627688	99.	126765 126765	213.	578081 578478	344.	51101 51121	520.	911136 911155
11.	258171 258338	99.	203710 203711	214.	32344 32348	345.	655679 655682	522.	359878 359915
11.	716571 716771	99.	714197 714352	214.	160290 160299	347.	862533 862617	525.	642602 642615
12.	801241 801259	100.	26726 26726	214.	834970 835085	348.	13220 13221	526.	47309 47317
14.	37149 37156	100.	108494 108505	215.	621831 621860	348.	508142 508278	527.	636129 636150
15.	864072 864081	101.	284427 284437	216.	833150 833164	349.	77134 77137	528.	518006 518040
16.	58048 58052	103.	16334 16352	217.	56251 56259	349.	204769 204900	529.	47809 47818
17.	50788 50788	103.	126554 126555	219.	455991 455996	349.	685203 685315	530.	616052 616058
17.	846251 846850	103.	303226 303640	222.	861150 861177	350.	1151 1160	532.	760718 760806
18.	24408 24411	103.	705185 705730	223.	643294 643345	351.	197584 197595	533.	693447 693448
18.	133069 133083	104.	717196 717400	224.	549361 549361	352.	153743 153750	535.	595941 595973
18.	607413 607500	105.	69935 69935	225.	73471 73489	352.	849001 849049	536.	77887 77897
18.	841501 841707	105.	699895 699932	226.	233221 233250	353.	98708 98715	537.	169270 169294
20.	301151 301182	106.	202744 202750	226.	916501 916527	353.	694025 694268	538.	95237 95239
20.	725281 725335	106.	628009 628040	228.	644154 644241	354.	656134 656145	539.	908229 908231
22.	63621 63639	107.	630295 630300	229.	625581 625591	357.	53545 53552	540.	625890 625902
22.	755013 755084	107.	912001 912025	230.	838605 838681	363.	711819 711844	544.	539716 539750
25.	556186 556213	108.	117610 117660	231.	776558 776571	368.	638807 638819	545.	912914 912935
26.	670968 671028	109.	41337 41345	232.	637999 638023	369.	491141 491186	551.	66426 66428
26.	204290 204300	110.	833592 833693	233.	645901 645916	370.	649645 649659	552.	95578 95586
26.	205201 205247	113.	27956 27956	233.	77093 77100	372.	633555 633586	555.	899336 899360
26.	713651 713656	113.	637723 637752	235.	682961 682970	373.	429707 429724	556.	339956 339971
27.	869430 869445	114.	48180 48185	236.	661384 661389	377.	29452 29452	557.	49399 49414
28.	5547 5558	115.	86793 86804	237.	88387 88411	377.	546136 546198	558.	621581 621591
28.	299705 299799	116.	157146 157163	238.	621406 621415	379.	51495 51503	561.	11766 11768
30.	645617 645627	116.	491916 491933	240.	858047 858058	382.	379875 379910	561.	701341 701515
33.	63124 63132	117.	633254 633300	241.	113669 113681	384.	28329 28331	564.	740881 740885
34.	60431 60436	117.	917401 917406	243.	139032 139042	390.	50890 50902	565.	903143 903157
34.	778064 778135	120.	318995 319009	244.	704465 704467	393.	638222 638244	566.	65558 65560
35.	300926 300954	122.	573451 573527	245.	533231 533231	395.	613210 613213	568.	193552 193553
35.	723808 723895	125.	781282 781683	246.	190476 190493	396.	28073 28079	568.	691006 691054
36.	657074 657108	129.	198891 198900	247.	182867 182892	396.	142761 142785	569.	783228 783292
37.	458600 458628	129.	304651 304658	248.	641165 641170	396.	373095 373151	570.	16313 16326
38.	55871 55875	129.	314980 315000	250.	618712 618720	397.	72010 72010	571.	32646 32661
38.	163523 163526	129.	814501 814504	254.	43414 43421	397.	622145 622178	573.	658894 658906
38.	727877 728250	130.	354901 355176	255.	56695 56701	401.	911414 911443	574.	24014 24014
39.	16230 16232	130.	774031 774201	256.	627086 627108	403.	626429 626438	574.	28218 28224
39.	681301 681458	131.	26946 26961	259.	5552 5554	405.	233947 234000	574.	704321 704413
40.	23311 23315	133.	88812 88813	259.	443903 443954	405.	917701 917705	575.	74975 74981
40.	316087 316154	133.	440587 440621	260.	77425 77426	406.	680268 680288	576.	74146 74146
40.	794239 794250	135.	658285 658304	260.	20640 20658	407.	618386 618393	577.	910213 910218
40.	851251 851488	136.	222570 222584	263.	620373 620389	408.	149258 149258	580.	52650 52655
41.	310684 310720	136.	469373 469419	264.	39270 39273	408.	752635 752690	583.	26279 26282
41.	692784 693000	137.	215867 215873	265.	263471 263479	409.	139514 139514	583.	910827 910851
41.	724501 724551	138.	1134 1134	267.	61035 61038	409.	772805 772850	584.	796635 796673
43.	548157 548246	138.	700667 700726	268.	417519 417524	411.	62393 62400	584.	320474 320501
44.	61362 61368	139.	249734 249750	269.	685801 685858	411.	648301 648313	585.	618067 618075
45.	13141 13149	139.	649201 649215	270.	86173 86185	416.	91249 91258	586.	390463 390488
46.	602041 602190	145.	131991 132000	271.	591906 591921	421.	188161 188200	588.	680409 680443
48.	319710 319755	145.	291151 291193	275.	912318 912337	421.	194151 194160	591.	634326 634340
48.	844566 844730	145.	801241 801315	276.	571688 571733	424.	50002 50012	593.	624643 624653
50.	758505 758533	146.	58621 58625	278.	410848 410855	425.	262046 262050	594.	619699 619714
51.	909628 909665	150.	55491 55495	280.	639400 639410	428.	549660 549681	595.	23617 23643
52.	103701 103702	151.	840757 840999	281.	402228 402238	430.	694240 694256	595.	786508 786667
52.	720001 720060	153.	147868 147895	283.	701768 701774	431.	193116 193127	599.	925023 925036
52.	816399 816750	154.	842014 842032	284.	443038 443064	434.	55998 56005	600.	1729 1740
52.	305914 306680	156.	907609 907622	284.	198093 198102	435.	399103 399140	601.	620050 62007

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	
623	868501	868534	731	632604	632620	972	665243	665245	11515	11522
629	674436	674466	732	440046	440105	978	74552	74558	11618	11623
630	334738	334755	734	82833	82838	987	642912	642916	11670	11709
631	559073	559105	734	699253	699369	991	677277	677282	11775	12054
632	648619	648633	757	615768	615782	995	632285	632290	12057	12196
636	553747	553782	760	72487	72497	1002	338144	338184	12290	12402
642	142339	142351	763	635535	635565	1024	681980	682025	12718	12870
644	632930	632948	770	646222	646270	1025	649506	649509	12964	
646	47503	47510	772	702396	702400	1025	973200		3-A-J	34547, 34658,
649	535054	535080	773	622358	622440	1029	620802	620818	34729,	34760,
653	21604	21605	774	623824	623853	1036	659756	659770	34824,	34838,
653	59650	59670	784	639197	639215	1037	129844	129845	34869	34870
654	2622	2628	787	626741	626754	1037	566491	566510	34995	35084
656	84217	84240	792	707286	707292	1047	697536	697562	35298	35302
658	193966		794	658742	658784	1057	482573	482577	35482	35521
658	39488	39492	798	954824	954835	1072	858831	858843	35656	35842
660	430830	430880	802	675642	675647	1086	341828	341859	35949	36004
661	206054	206068	809	49648	49656	1087	19646	19647	36203	
664	629114	629143	811	64624	64627	1091	636756	636775	3-A-H	8075, 8088,
666	707545	707627	817	127747		1095	82420	82446	8107, 8244	
668	74782	74793	817	726767	727030	1099	645321	645344	3-O-A	2371, 2406,
669	241775	241786	819	75819	75833	1101	341907	341918	2444, 2563	
670	175963	175973	835	80283	80290	1108	81730	81737	8-540410	
673	663140	663153	838	624407	624428	1118	77298	77319	11-258188,	229, 241,
676	83177	83184	840	622869	622881	1131	38631	38640	321	
677	89846	89880	842	84904	84906	1135	614299	614300	11-716575,	689,
679	650228	650232	842	624956	624960	1135	647401	647406	18-133078	
680	144656		850	746316	746319	1141	638586	638604	20-725278	
680	706327	706336	854	721556	721577	1144	81360	81364	34-778079	
681	641736	641744	855	4320	4329	1147	659471	659495	35-309943,	723828, 834,
683	646818	646880	857	4651	4672	1151	657923	657925	40-23314,	316146,
684	530170	530195	858	30465	30503	1154	4542	4544	41-692801-802	
685	630967	630988	858	52808		1154	911709	911726	48-844728-729	
686	177373	177398	862	80980	80988	1154	911709	911726	52-306057,	816602, 668,
688	18721	18728	863	907854	907869	1156	667896	667956	741, 860,	817008,
691	908133	908142	864	665552	665647				657, 720,	782,
694	547134	547177	865	684162	684220				831-832	
695	59094	59100	869	441168	441179				64-304227	
695	914101	914111	870	671355	671383				65-840281,	293, 299,
697	288728	288830	873	909316	909324				375, 383,	390,
697	590761	590833	874	664396	664399				426	
699	42198	42205	885	30628	30629				66-798530,	547, 699,
701	45478	45482	885	909062	909089				707	
702	33929		886	280981	280999				67-634546,	571, 589,
702	796272	796449	890	706448	706450				611, 631,	651,
704	212843	212860	892	637329	637345				674, 694,	715,
709	80170	80178	900	597821	597826				68-153187	
710	653873	653888	912	679918	680002				82-676232	
711	515141	515198	912	190221	190224				83-844073	
714	657325	657328	914	169993	170005				103-717250,	269,
717	9792	9794	918	17720	17736				110-833639	
717	533706	533703	922	21780	21783				125-781430	
719	83081	83100	937	672078	672096				164-265432,	810781-790,
719	825001	825007	940	624065	624079				186-34674	
722	549872	549886	948	242007	242026				204-174451,	454,
723	742071	742120	948	751074	751116				243-139039	
727	657635	657642	953	912605	912610				284-198094	
728	66192	66202	956	83761	83766				292-519736-750	
729	622535	622539	958	657417	657421					

MISSING	
7-14085	
11-716568-570	
22-63619-63620	
52-720054-059	
154-842021-030	
214-32342-32343	
515-631676-683	
540-625900	
584-796649-660	
585-618054-066	
658-193964-965	
842-84903	
912-190220	
1025-649501-505	
VOID	
1-775898	
3-X-G, 9956,	10028,
10037	10040,
10282,	10429,
10715,	10819,
10949,	11081,
11298,	11445,

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED	
82-676193-204	
100-108491-492	
186-34668, 34674	
292-519731-750	
357-53530	
471-647701-705	
534-796548-549, 601	
723-742026-030	
1144-81355-81356	
BLANK	
43-548157-160	
82-676282-285	
83-844074	
157-649949-650000	
223-643345	
366-635132-635300	
454-52332-52500	
572-262350-263400	
576-74142-74400	
660-430880	
818-694717-694800	
875-625381-625500	
PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID-NOT VOID	
9-745476	
223-87261, 87263	

DETAILED RESULTS OF REFERENDUM

(Continued from page 163)

L. U.	No.	City	State	Favor	Opp.
717	64	Boston, Mass.			
719	30	Manchester, N. H.			
722	8	Cortland, N. Y.			
723	50	Port Wayne, Ind.			
725	18	Terre Haute, Ind.			
727	10	Blsmarek, N. Dak.			
729	8	Punxsutawney, Pa.			
732	50	Portsmouth, Va.			
734	130	Norfolk, Va.			
735	9	Burlington, Iowa			
770	49	Albany, N. Y.			
773	25	Windsor, Ontario, Can.			
784	28	Indianapolis, Ind.			
792	7	Santa Maria, Calif.			
794	78	Chicago, Ill.			
798	16	Chicago, Ill.			
802	10	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.			
817	331	New York City, N. Y.			
838	20	Meridian, Miss.			
840	9	Geneva, N. Y.			
854	26	Buffalo, N. Y.			
855	15	Muncie, Ind.			
857	19	DuBois, Pa.			
858	20	Somers, Ky.			
862	12	Jacksonville, Fla.			
863	10	Lafayette, Ind.			
864	42	Jersey City, N. J.			
865	24	Baltimore, Md.			
870	11	Cumberland, Md.			
886	22	Minneapolis, Minn.			
892	12	Mankato, Minn.			
902	49	St. Paul, Minn.			
912	123	Cleveland, Ohio			
937	14	Richmond, Va.			
948	18	Flint, Mich.			
956	6	Espanola, Ont., Can.			
963	8	Kankakee, Ill.			
978	7	Elkhart, Ind.			
991	9	Cornburg, N. Y.			
995	15	Baton Rouge, La.			
1021	13	Unlontown, Pa.			
1024	5	Pittsburgh, Pa.			
1029	8	Woonsocket, R. I.			
1036	18	Jackson, Mich.			

L. U.	No.	City	State	Favor	Opp.
1037		Winnipeg, Man., Can.		98	
1047		Toledo, Ohio		30	
1086		Tacoma, Wash.		39	
1095		Toronto, Ont., Canada		28	
1118		Quebec, Que., Can.		22	1
1141		Oklahoma City, Okla.		18	5
1147		Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.		11	5
1154		Santa Monica, Calif.		21	
1156		Baltimore, Md.		65	
Total				33,885	4,108

Statements Received After March 15, 1933

L. U.	No.	City	State	Favor	Opp.
31		Duluth, Minn.		20	
81		Scranton, Pa.		55	
415		Cheyenne, Wyo.		8	
709		Liverpool, Queens, N. S., Can.			8
Total				83	8

Statements Returned to Locals For Proper Signatures or Seal and Not Received at International Office Before March 15 to Be Properly Counted

L. U.	No.	City	State	Favor	Opp.
83		Los Angeles, Calif.		30	
275		Muskegon, Mich.		22	
323		West Palm Beach, Fla.			71
400		Asbury Park, N. J.		13	
453		Springfield, Mo.		10	
533		Proctor, Minn.		3	
551		Amsterdam, N. Y.		5	
1002		Tulsa, Okla.		45	
Total				128	71

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FACES MANY PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 162)

the Brotherhood and general trade conditions.

The council then reviewed all questions which had been acted upon between meetings as well as all individual

activities as council members between meetings. It was moved and seconded that the actions taken be concurred in. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had gone over the audit of the accounts of the Brotherhood for the period from July 1 to December 31, 1932, as made by W. B. Whitlock, accountant, and found the report correct. It was moved and seconded that the report be received and filed for permanent record. Motion was adopted.

After a general discussion of the affairs of the International Organization and its local unions in accordance with reports from various localities, it was moved and seconded that the executive officers continue their efforts to have the federal government as well as the various state and city governments who are contemplating any construction, start such work immediately so as to relieve the distress of the unemployed and thereby assist in breaking the present depression. Motion was adopted.

Meeting adjourned.

M. P. GORDAN,
Secretary.

At certain times, or under certain circumstances, it is a most sacred duty of the sociologist to raise hell.—Prof. Edward A. Ross, University of Wisconsin.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh & Two

*We had to move—but to preferred position.
I'm sure our poets and funsters will not mind—*

*We always make the best of our condition;
Besides, this makes us easier to find.*

Still doing business, boys, not at the old stand but a few doors down the street. This particular page is almost brand new—hardly been used before. If we could sell it for advertising we'd get an extra price for it but we can't so youse guys get it for nutting. Let's get down to business. The customers are waiting.

An Ancient Story: Retold for the Benefit of Certain Locals

The soldiers of Kilkenny used to tie two cats together by their tails and sling them over a clothes line to fight to a finish.

When this was prohibited, bootleg cat-fights were pulled off indoors.

A commanding officer who was informed of a catfight going on in one of the rooms in the barracks, sprinted to the scene to stop it. The lookout jumped inside and locked the door. A soldier drew his sword and slashed through the cat tails. Another opened a window and out went the cats as the officer burst through the door. All the evidence he saw was two tails on the line. "God, how they fought!" he gasped in amazement.

ARNOLD FOX,
Local No. 3.

Persistence

When His Majesty, ol' King "Ed",
Passes up my scripts with no marks, of regret,
I don't rave, nor tears do I shed,
For my spirits are not readily upset.
I instruct my pen to keep in pace,
Giving the ol' "sawdust" a bit of a shake;
I write and erase with ease and grace,
Until finally, "contact" I succeed to make!
ABE GLICK,
Local Union No. 3.

Personal History

The war had ceased to rage over-seas. I longed for an occupation that would please the fancy I'd acquired, when in France I'd mired in super-goosy mud up to my knees.

Danger was the answer to my yen. Where to find it; how to find, and when—this thrill in time of peace that would give my nerves release, was beyond my wild and war-be-fuddled ken.

I eliminated occupations, one by one. They either lacked the danger or the fun that my system now required; I was always getting fired—I became a hired, fired, tired son-of-a-gun.

While slipping across a middle-western state, in a noisy, jolting box-car in a freight, I met a little guy, who told me that if I didn't have a trade I couldn't rate.

Said I wouldn't need to learn a lot from books; he explained about his belt and cons and hooks, told about the ups and downs, said hikers were mostly clowns, and were seldom ever serious as their looks.

Soon as we landed in a town of any size,

we hunted up a jolly bunch of guys. My buddy showed his card, and then it wasn't hard to get a job, because they put us wise.

First I started grunting, digging holes; next I helped at piking in the poles; then I helped a gainor frame and in time I became fairly skilled at using all such tools.

I never will forget the first time I borrowed a pair of hooks and tried to climb. I wore 'em wrong side out, and caught it on the snout when I jumped for a pole. The cusswords failed to rhyme.

I waddled up the next pole like a hick; the bunt I'd got nearly made me sick. I couldn't see the harm in stretching for the arm; next thing I came a r-ripping down the stick.

It was funny for the bunch that gathered 'round, when I removed my caudal appendage from the ground. I just couldn't see the joke; 'twould have suited me to poke the first ring-tailed yap who made a sound.

I didn't dare to let 'em know it hurt. Wasn't much left of the overalls and shirt. I was pretty stiff and sore, but by coming back for more, I got what I most desired for a cert.

I started my upstairs career a tying in, same as most of you did to begin. I have found both thrill and fun and helped the boys to get the mon, and I'll be like that till it becomes a sin.

CLAUD PHIPPS,
L. U. No. 18.

After March 20, 1933

Recently I had 12 bottles of home distilled laughing brew in my cellar, and my wife made me empty each and every bottle down the sink.

I proceeded to do as my wife had ordered and withdrew the cork from the first bottle, poured the contents down the sink with the exception of one glass which I drank. I then withdrew the cork from the second bottle, and did likewise with the exception, I drank one glass. I extracted the cork from the third bottle, emptied the good old booze down the bottle except a glass which I devoured.

I pulled the cork from the fourth sink and poured the bottle down the glass when I drank some. I pulled the bottle from the cork of the next and drank one sink out of it, then threw the rest down the glass.

I pulled the sink out of the next cork and poured the bottle down my neck.

I pulled the next bottle out of my throat and poured the cork down the glass, all but one sink which I drank.

I pulled the next cork from my throat and poured the sink down the bottle and drank the cork.

Well, I had them all emptied, then I steadied the house with one hand and counted the bottles with the other. There were 24 bottles, so I counted them again when the house came around again and I had 74. Now I had all the houses and bottles counted so I washed and wiped them all, and went upstairs and told my other half how well I did the job. And now. Oh, Boy! have I got the wifist nice in the world. I am asking you.

Yours in hope.
M. JOE LYNG,
Local No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.

Hot Reverberations

We were seated in the shanty, eating our lunch,

When up spoke George, the foreman,
Who directed the efforts of this hard-working bunch

Of electricians, from the meek helper to the exalted journeyman.

There were telephone men who mingled in
To listen to this story of old,
And in the eyes of George and old-timer Ed
was a twinklin'
Some mischief, recipients of a story untold.

"Do you remember, Ed, about 30 years ago,
Together we worked on a job by the sea-board;

How there was an eccentric fellow by the name of Joe,

Who worked within the vicinity of the switchboard?"

"Yes, I remember old Joe," in reply said Ed,
"And the job you are referring to of yore!
He was a good electrician; but now is dead,
And is evidently wiring for a Better Contractor!"

"Joe was working, running some four-inch pipe

Along the wall, above the board," George continued

With his story, "And a ticklish situation to make right!"

"Particularly so, in using a three-foot wrench!" replied Ed.

"But Joe, screwing up the pipe with wrench, lost his grip,

And the wrench took its course downward.
From out of his hand the wrench did slip,
To fall upon the switchboard buss to react upward.

"Joe came down the ladder to watch the phenomena,

Standing clear of the switchboard and the back wall.

In case of accident he'd reserve his stamina,
While the wrench kept bouncing across the buss like a rubber ball.

"Of course, the proper thing to do without a hitch,

To stop the wrench from alternating up and down indefinitely,
Would naturally be for someone to pull the switch."

"The current," finished George, "No doubt was a c.!"

So just then the lunch hour terminated,
And the telephone men were reminded with a jolt,

That high-tension men can tell stories permeated

Of peculiar situations, entailing ohm, ampere and volt.

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
Boston, Mass. L. U. No. 103.

"What's the date, Dolan?" "I don't know."
"Why not look at the newspaper in your pocket?" "Arrah, that's yesterday's."

F. H., No. 587605.



NEITHER the claims of ownership nor those of control can stand against the paramount interests of the community. . . . It remains only for the claims of the community to be put forward with clarity and force. Rigid enforcement of property rights as a temporary protection against plundering by control would not stand in the way of the modification of these rights in the interest of other groups. When a convincing system of community obligations is worked out and is generally accepted, in that moment the passive property right of today must yield before the larger interests of society. . . . It is conceivable—indeed it seems almost essential if the corporate system is to survive—that the “control” of the great corporations should develop into a purely neutral technocracy balancing a variety of claims by various groups in the community and assigning to each a portion of the income stream on the basis of public policy rather than private cupidity.

ADOLF BERLE and GARDINER C. MEANS,
in *“The Modern Corporation and
Private Property.”*

